The Bombay Ga[illegible]e.

[illegible] 8,000.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

BOMBAY G[illegible]ETTE.

[illegible] Subscription [illegible] *Gazette* [illegible] be as follows :—

[illegible] in Bombay.—*Delivered free.* *In Arrear.*

[illegible]	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
[illegible]	Half-yearly	34
[illegible]	Quarterly	18
[illegible]	Monthly	6

Subscribers [illegible] Country. *In Arrear.*

Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
27	Half-yearly	35
14	Quarterly	18
[illegible]	Monthly	7

[illegible] include Postage Rates.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0
[illegible] 2 8
[illegible] 2 8
[illegible] succeeding insertion [illegible]
[illegible] counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.
[illegible] insertion [illegible] 8 As. per Line.
[illegible] do. [illegible] 4 [illegible]
[illegible] and succeeding [illegible] 2 [illegible]
[illegible] Native Languages, double the above.
[illegible] which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] to trade.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.
[illegible] of Lost Household [illegible] to such matters [illegible] Wanted or Servants [illegible] Lodgings [illegible] Changes of Residence, [illegible]
[illegible] belonging to any of these classes [illegible]
[illegible] three lines [illegible] Re. 1 0
[illegible] line [illegible] 0-8 As.
[illegible] lines will be charged for at our [illegible]
[illegible] be inserted for less than *One Rupee,* [illegible] be made in *Cash.*
[illegible] are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible]: Each—Rupees 2.

[illegible] Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, despatch [illegible] as above with Mails, Passengers, [illegible] Cargo, every fourteen days.

[illegible] 1,7[illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible]

[illegible] 1874.		October 1874.
[illegible]	Leave Tuticorin	[illegible]
[illegible]	Colombo	12
[illegible]	Galle	13
[illegible]	Negapatam	16
[illegible]	Pondicherry	17
[illegible]	Madras	19
[illegible]	Cocanada	21
[illegible]	Vizagapatam	22
[illegible]	Bimlipatam	22
[illegible]	Gopalpore	23
[illegible]	False Point	[illegible]
[illegible]	Arrive at CALCUTTA	[illegible]

[illegible] and Goods can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] ports for transhipment at [illegible] Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. H. [illegible] extra Steamer on SATURDAY, [illegible] calling at all the above [illegible]

[illegible] be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, [illegible] KURRACHEE.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, [illegible] every week to the [illegible] at KURRACHEE, [illegible] BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible] BUSREH, and [illegible] and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible] despatched [illegible] the 28th September.

[illegible]		October 1874.
[illegible]	Leave BUSREH	11
[illegible]	Mahomerah	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	21
[illegible]	Bunder Abbas	23
8	Muscat	25
[illegible]	Guadur	27
[illegible]	Kurrachee	30
10		Nov
11	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

[illegible] received [illegible] the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, [illegible] in connection with the week [illegible] service [illegible] England, will during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY [illegible] Steamer [illegible] MONDAY,

[illegible] 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] FRIDAY, the 25th September

[illegible] 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] MONDAY, the 28th September

[illegible] 200 H.P., Commander J. [illegible] on FRIDAY the 2nd October 1874

[illegible] the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. [illegible] STEAMERS LEAVE [illegible] and [illegible] of each month.

PASSENGER RATES. [illegible] Suez Canal.)

[illegible]

[illegible] free of charge. [illegible]

STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

[illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] 1874.
[illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.
[illegible] will be fixed [illegible]
[illegible] information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
[illegible] Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3 Hummum Street.

[illegible] AND CO.,
[illegible] HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible] STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[illegible] SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING WHIPS, always on hand.
[illegible] attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, [illegible] executed.
[illegible] ORDERS should be accompanied by a [illegible] for Payment in Bombay.

[illegible] RAILWAY STATIONS.

[illegible] of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] (among other privileges) from the [illegible] Company, and the Bombay, Baroda [illegible] Railway Company, the exclusive right of [illegible] the Railway Stations belonging to these two [illegible] parties desirous of posting [illegible]
[illegible] in English or in any of the Native [illegible]
[illegible] Railway Stations present a means of [illegible] before the public [illegible] extensive use which is made by [illegible] great and small, along every line.
[illegible] Companies, Hotel-keepers, [illegible] who wish to force their business [illegible] value the privilege of Railway [illegible]
[illegible] privilege should not be also [illegible] in India. Looking to the great and [illegible] Railway Passengers on the two [illegible] native merchants, traders, &c. [illegible] of advertising in their own [illegible] of their announcement [illegible] of extending their business. [illegible] ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND [illegible] G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway [illegible] Placards exhibited at the different [illegible] every day becoming more and more [illegible] bringing the Advertisers' business to the [illegible]
[illegible] the Station on either line, at which [illegible] Placards posted, and may advertise for any [illegible] agreed on. The charges have been fixed [illegible] to encourage Advertisers to make [illegible] now offered of making announcements [illegible] to the Public.
[illegible] according to the [illegible] of Advertisers, may be printed [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. [illegible]NDUS,	3,4[illegible] Tons,	September 25th	to Southampton
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	„ October	5th,
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,724	„ „	12th, to Southampton
S.S. HYDASPES,	2,[illegible]	„ „	19th,

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A [illegible] will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible] the day of sailing.

[illegible] shipped to the following places in addition to the [illegible] viz. :—

" Messina, Rhodes, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th Oct. 1874, at [illegible] from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, 2,173 tons and 400 H.P., Captain G. LEE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd October.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION at the Room of the Undersigned, No. 6, Forbes Street.

2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps, suitable for one or pair. Price for each, Rs. 750.
1 Ditto Buggy with Lamps.
2 Dog Carts with Lamps.
1 Self-driving Phaeton.
1 Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram. Price Rs. 135.
A nearly new English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair by Shanks, Builder to the Queen.

Also,

A few new sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Buggy Harnesses, with round rein. Price Rs. 30.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

HOTELS.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE,
BY
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE,

(Situated [illegible] yards North of Her Majesty's Statue and three minutes' drive of the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and the Church Gate Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

MR. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has from THIS DAY OPENED the above HOTEL in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors, on very moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well-served Dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and attendance will have nothing to be desired. The Building is fine, commodious, and airy, elegantly furnished, fitted up with gas and Vehar water, and has excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. Amongst others, this Hotel has the advantage of being in a central position, being alike contiguous to the Fort, both Railway Stations, Public and other Offices; also Apollo Bunder, where passengers by the different Steamers are landed and embarked. It is moreover shaded by fine trees and is open to the sea breeze, and is in one of the quietest and most salubrious localities in the Island, and MR. PALLONJEE, of his long experience in the business, believes that his new Hotel being so easily accessible and pleasantly situated will supply a want long felt by the local Gentry as well will prove to be a comfortable Residence and a place of rest and sojourn for Travellers and others staying in Bombay.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessary, such as Cutlery, Furniture, Crockery, Wine, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

[illegible]ford Market.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	15 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

[illegible] See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The [illegible] of [illegible] in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be [illegible] in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Austrian Lloyds.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.........Thacker Vining & Co.; [illegible] and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper [illegible] Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; [illegible] Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & [illegible]
Bangalore.........Spectator [illegible]
Bombay.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)........Ceylon Observer Office.
[illegible].........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........Sindian Press.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
[illegible].........Chown Hotel and [illegible]
[illegible].........Observer Office.
Poona.........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy......... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy......... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GOCULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Hospital WILL BE OPENED for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS on and after 1st OCTOBER 1874.

By Order,
T. G. HEWLETT, Surgeon Major,
In charge Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

SASSOON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—
NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until [illegible] OCTOBER 1874.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 10th October 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 23rd day of September 1874.

That Clause 76 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom that portion thereof commencing with the word "annul," in the 4th line thereof, and ending with the word "may," in the 13th line thereof, both words inclusive.

2. That Clause 77 of the said Articles of Association be amended by deleting therefrom so much thereof as follows—the [illegible] "Special Resolution" in the 4th line of the said clause, namely, that portion thereof commencing with the words "a Resolution being" down to the end of the said Clause.

3. That the Directors be authorised to increase the present Capital of the Company by the issue of 625 additional shares of the nominal value of Rs. [illegible] each, of which Rs. 250 shall be paid up on allotment. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 400 each, or a premium of Rs. 50 per Share, to those Shareholders of the Company whose names appear on the Register of the shareholders of the said Company on the 5th day of September 1874, and who shall apply for the same on or before the 10th day of November next, in the proportion of one such new Share for every four Shares standing in the name of the Shareholder so applying for the same, and that [illegible] said new Shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. [illegible] per Share as aforesaid and that any and all the Shares of the said new Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be sold by Public Auction, for the benefit of the Company, and the proceeds thereof, as well as of those allotted and taken up on or before the 10th day of November, shall be applied towards Liquidation of the Debts of the Company.

4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the last Resolution the Directors be authorized to issue such number of quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. [illegible] as Shares as may be necessary.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL [illegible]
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, [illegible]

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
THE MOST VALUABLE OF [illegible]

For [illegible]

[illegible] MEDAL, [illegible] EXHIBITION COMMITTEE [illegible]

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"[illegible]"—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be [illegible] popular and really valuable."—[illegible]

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 1[illegible]

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, which it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which in delicacy and wholesomeness cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAP OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which [illegible] incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

APARTMENTS in the Fort.—A comfortable [illegible] for Gentleman or [illegible] Terms. [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a light Mail PHAETON. Price [illegible] about Rs. [illegible] Address "W. [illegible]" Care of Bombay [illegible]

WANTED, an EUROPEAN who knows [illegible] and understands GUZERATHI [illegible]

WANTED, a STEADY MAN acquainted with STEVEDORING, one possessing a little capital preferred. The Advertiser would have no objection to his becoming a partner in the business. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

A EUROPEAN, who is accustomed to Horses [illegible] is desirous of OBTAINING an EMPLOYMENT as COACHMAN or in charge of a Stud. Apply to "B. C.," care of this Office.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH [illegible] fine different [illegible] to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE SORABJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

THANKS £15.—To ENGLISHMEN.—A GENTLEMAN who came to India on business, and now URGENTLY REQUIRES LOAN, IS SHORT OF MONEY to PAY his PASSAGE, and will feel very grateful to any Gentleman who will oblige [illegible] Address [illegible] this Paper.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Restoring Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE [illegible] OF AN HOUR.

In pots, Re. 1 and 1-8 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, [illegible]

BY [illegible] COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
By Dealers all throughout the World.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Ltd.)

On and after the 1st October the CONDUCTORS will give to each PASSENGER, on paying his FARE, a Check to be retained by the Passenger. These Checks will be numbered consecutively, and at the end of each month DRAWINGS will be made for PRIZES, this having been authorized by Government. There will be FOUR PRIZES for the TWO ANNA TICKETS—1st, Rs. 45; 2nd, Rs. 20; 3rd, Rs. 15; 4th, Rs. 10; and FOUR PRIZES for the ONE AND A HALF ANNA TICKETS—1st, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10; 4th, Rs. 5. Passengers are requested in all cases to receive a Check in return for the Fare paid.

School Passes available for Children under 10 years of age passing to and from School can be had at our Office, 16 for a Rupee.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

22nd September 1874.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).
—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1874.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the place of Mr. R. L. Crawford, who retired on leaving for England, and of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, who retires by rotation.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th INSTANT until after the MEETING.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September [illegible]

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, when the following Resolution will be proposed before the Meeting, and if approved will be passed, viz. :—

1st. That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,50,000 to Rs. 4,37,500, by the issue of 350 New Quarter Shares of Rs. 250 each.

2nd. That one such Quarter Share be offered to every holder of one whole Share in the Company, and that the Directors be authorized to dispose of any such New Quarter Shares not taken up, in such manner as they may think beneficial to the Company.

3rd. That Calls on these New Quarter Shares be made by the Directors at such time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

4th. That these Quarter Shares shall be transferable in the same manner as the old Shares of the Company, and that every registered holder of four Quarter Shares shall be entitled to exchange the same for one whole Share of the Company, and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof, but that no holder of any less number than four Quarter Shares shall be entitled to any vote in respect thereof, and that four Quarter Shares shall count as one vote.

By Order of the Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપની.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED),
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS :

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL :
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER :
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER :
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rodley, &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting [illegible] acres of [illegible] land, and commanding the whole of [illegible] Bay.

[illegible]

The terms [illegible] are not [illegible]

[illegible] Do. [illegible]
[illegible] Do. [illegible]

The School opens [illegible]

Donations for the [illegible] objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., [illegible] or COLONEL G. [illegible], Poona, Hon. [illegible] Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

FOR SALE, the Property of the MIRZAPORE and CENTRAL INDIA COTTON CLEANING and SCREWING COMPANY (Limited, in Liquidation) [illegible] of [illegible] PUCKA and 3 AUXILIARY SCREWS, 3 WOODEN SCREWS, with all Plant.—Apply to

SIR JOHN [illegible], Bart.,
Official Liquidator, Mirza[illegible]

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF [illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY
Always on View.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, [illegible] Cherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and [illegible]

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colours from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,
[illegible] to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

[illegible]

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

[illegible]

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful Silver work just received, consisting of claret jugs, surrows, salvers, goblets, [illegible] tumblers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and the hours on sweet toned gongs, compensated balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. [illegible]

Carriage Time-pieces, excellent [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

The [illegible] of Lilliput. Carriage Clock standing 3 inches in height and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's boudoir. It has a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt, enamelled cases, and with best [illegible] velvet or morocco cases, Rs. 80 to [illegible]

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. [illegible] on hand, which may meet with attention :—

[illegible]

N. B.—[illegible] supplied at moderate [illegible]

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, invite attention to their extensive STOCK of GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, which contains Specialities for Presents, Gifts, &c., of the richest and most exquisite Designs.

The JEWELLERY is of the first-class Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs;
From Rs. 100 upwards.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants;
From Rs. 30 upwards.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead Gold Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain to take One, Two, or Four Portraits;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, & EAR-RINGS
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,500.

SUITES OF NECKLET, PENDANT, & EAR-RINGS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 300.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased;
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 125.

RINGS
LADIES' — Diamond, Guard, Jewelled Guard, Wedding.
GENTLEMEN'S — Diamond, Signet, Scarf, Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection;
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 150.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES.
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

ONE HUNDRED REQUISITES

(OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND AT MODERATE COST),
Can be obtained from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
The Original Introducers.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

[illegible]

Foulkes' District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. [illegible]-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
2[illegible], RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
&c., &c., &c.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, [illegible]
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 18[illegible]

To counteract in some measure the results of [illegible] the Prices of per dozen of Sherries and Cognac, [illegible] of Her Majesty's Customs, [illegible] package [illegible] the cost of bottles, corks, [illegible] as well as labour. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, [illegible] adapted for the preservation of Wine, [illegible] protected [illegible] against breakage, the Jars being wickered and [illegible] Trade Mark [illegible] on each.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, [illegible] seal, [illegible] pale, dry, and delicate...cost 8[illegible]		4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, [illegible] label, very pale, dry and delicate [illegible]	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry yellow seal, pale, [illegible]		4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal [illegible]	33 0
Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal, [illegible]		4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal [illegible]	27
[illegible] (4 Gallons) Cognac [illegible] superior fine old pale [illegible] cost 68		4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, [illegible]	61 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright [illegible] Cognacs [illegible] In such cases an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay [illegible] carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.
[illegible] Sherry	18, 22, 26
Very Superior Old Sherry	36
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 35
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine [illegible] Marsala	16
[illegible]	18, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 32
Fine Hock	15, 18, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Sweet Champagne	36, 42
[illegible]	9-8, 12
[illegible]	[illegible]
Very Superior Claret	[illegible]
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	58
Sauterne	18, 29, 30
Chablis	16
[illegible] Old [illegible]	20, 24
[illegible] Jamaica Rum	24
[illegible] Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva	13-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA [illegible]—
[illegible] BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6[illegible] per dozen.
[illegible] WINES [illegible] cases, RED and WHITE, [illegible] or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
[illegible] Godown [illegible]

A. C. GUMPERT.

[illegible] opposite [illegible] Custom House.

GENUINE [illegible] HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711. COLOGNE.

Agents [illegible] HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all [illegible] manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, [illegible]

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

[illegible] NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
[illegible] STREET, BOMBAY.

Have always on hand [illegible] Gentlemen's, [illegible]

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. [illegible] Church Road, [illegible]ulla.

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, [illegible] Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very fine English Railings of all sizes. Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure, as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
and all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
[illegible] and Co; De Beaux and Co; Scott, [illegible] and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 6½ by 3 1/4 inch. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its elegance and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement [illegible] Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement [illegible] Rs. 40

[illegible] WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),
CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their [illegible] CARRIAGE BUILDING IN EVERY DESCRIPTION of the [illegible] MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish and Lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

[illegible]INTHUMS, very light [illegible] Carriages, [illegible] Seats, 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to [illegible] persons with Patent Revolving Back Seat.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mounting, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screwlegs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,[illegible]0.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2[illegible] inch Rs. [illegible] and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per [illegible] 12, Rs. [illegible], in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving [illegible] ordinary Rs. 3, [illegible] Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from [illegible] Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Re. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with [illegible] cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 1[illegible] to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for India [illegible] size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of [illegible] and [illegible] Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES [illegible] Decanters, new model [illegible]

[illegible]

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
WINES.

[illegible] CHATEAUX
FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
[illegible] Breakfast Wine	Per Doz.	Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6
PAUILLAC superior quality	„	Qts.	12
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts.	9
[illegible] ditto superior	„	[illegible]	10

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale [illegible]	Per Doz.	Rs. 20
Green Seal, Pale Dry, Superior		[illegible]
Red Seal, Rich Brown		[illegible]
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine "Xerez," by direct importation		[illegible]

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	Per Doz.	Quarts	[illegible]
BODENHEIMER	„	„	[illegible]
Do.	„	Pints	[illegible]
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	[illegible]
Do.	„	Pints	8 8
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	[illegible]
Do.	„	Pints	[illegible]
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	[illegible]
Do.	„	Pints	[illegible]
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	[illegible]
Do.	„	Pints	15 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	[illegible]

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

VAUGHAN JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.

These celebrated [illegible] are the "very [illegible]"

Manufactured and [illegible] under REVENUE [illegible] London, and protected to Consumers by New [illegible] The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY [illegible] to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale [illegible] WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN JONES'S.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial [illegible]
Ditto, jewelled in 6 holes and capped [illegible]
In hunting cases 10s. 6d. [illegible]

GOLD WATCHES [illegible]

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. [illegible]
Ditto, keyless, [illegible] engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes [illegible] 21 [illegible]

GOLD WATCHES [illegible] Gentlemen.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case [illegible] 18 [illegible]
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case [illegible] 27 [illegible]
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.
Pamphlet on Watches, [illegible] post free.

COMMERCIAL INTEL[illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, 24th SEPTEMBER

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market [illegible] quiet but steady, sales 14,000 bales, prices [on] the spot unchanged, but arrivals apparently stil[l] weak, Good Fair Dholleras, September-October delivery, being quoted at 5 7/16d., and Good Fair Tinnevelly, September to November shipment, 5⅞d. per lb.

This morning's market opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports 10,000. The previous day's receipts at the American ports were 7,000 bales, New York prices unchanged.

COFFEE yesterday was again quoted firm at a further advance of 6d. per cwt., prices at the Dutch auctions ranging from 56 to 57. The Liverpool East India Wool Sales opened with 11,375 bales to be offered, values of white descriptions according to Reuter showing an improvement of 5 per cent., but private telegrams report a general improvement of ½d. per lb. Here values have advanced even more in proportion, stocks being insignificant and likely to continue so until the New Season's Wool begins to arrive in about a month hence.

The London Money Market is said by Reuter to have a hardening tendency, but no change appears to have been made in the Bank of England rate of discount this morning, while stocks are unaltered; Consols at 92¼; French Rentes 99¼.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's rates, but with some pressure to sell Bank bills—owing it is believed to drawings from China—short-dated paper was advanced 1/16d. The movement, however, was entirely confined to Bank Bills: in fact there has been almost nothing so far done for this mail in private paper. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand 1s 10 1-16d. to 3-32 per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight 1s 10 3-16d. to 7-32 „
Ditto 6 „ „ 1s 10¼d. to 11-32 „

On Calcutta a fair amount of business has been done in 60 days' sight bills at ¼ discount, buyers show less disposition to touch demand, which may now be given at par to 1/16 premium. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted at Rs. 218 to Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues remarkably quiet with nothing whatever doing. Nominal quotations are:—Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109⅞.

The SHARE MARKET shows a continued active demand for Spinning and Weaving scrip, which in most instances has advanced Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share; but other denominations are very quiet, and in the case of Bank of Bombays a decline of a half per cent. has taken place.

COTTON has been firm to-day with a shade more enquiry, but in ready staff we do not hear of any transactions of importance. A small parcel of New Hingunghaut for November-December delivery has been contracted for at Rs. 215¼ per candy full-pressed, but sellers decline to go on to any extent at the rate. Arrivals of old cotton from up-country are now very small, only 123 bales yesterday, making 879 bales for the past six days. The clearances since last mail left are confined to 1,148 bales, for [the] Continent.

FREIGHTS are still very depressed at £1-17-6 to £2 by steamer. By sailing vessel we can give no quotation.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet but steady at unaltered rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	[illegible]	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	[illegible]	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	[illegible]	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	[illegible]	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	757½
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	42[illegible]½
5,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
[illegible]	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile B. of I. L. & China	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	175
[illegible]	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	124
[illegible]	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	[illegible]	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	750*	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
[illegible]	2,500	all	250*	Alliance Spinning	7,170
[illegible]	2,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible] M. & P. C.	2,160
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	Fleming [illegible]	1,325
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,300
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Hindostan S. W. Co.	1,450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bailey Mills	1,045
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,880
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,11[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] U. Spinning	1,22[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Maneckji Petit's	1,565
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	1,[illegible]60
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Oriental	870
[illegible]	1,250	250	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	1,690
500	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per [illegible] for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	[illegible]	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	5,000	all	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co.	1,3[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Canning and Land Company, Limited	345

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	[illegible]	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible] Shares	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	[illegible]	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay [illegible] Trading Corporation	1,5[illegible]
1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Gas Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Landing and [illegible] Co. at Kurrachee	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malabar Company Ld.	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mechanics' Buildgs Co.	15
[illegible]	50	all	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co	200
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

[illegible]	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	Bank of China	1
[illegible]	East India Bank	1
[illegible]	Indian Peninsula	[illegible]

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Manager of the Mofussil Company supplies the following information:—

Broach, 22nd September.—The weather lately has been exceedingly favourable, and the Cotton and other crops are progressing rapidly. If we get fine weather for the next three or four months, there is every prospect of the cotton crop being equal in quality and quantity to that of the past season. The gins will begin to work about the middle of January, as the first picking will probably take place about the end of this year. The rate for New Machine-ginned for February shipment is now Rs. 220, but no transactions have lately been noted.

[From] Surat and Ahmedabad the advices are equally favourable.

[Hi]nganghat, 21st.—We are having fine growing weather and as the cotton fields are in full [bloom]. Should the weather continue [illegible] we will [illegible] early and a bumper crop. Reports from the Wurd[illegible] the same. There is nothing doing for [illegible]. Dealers are very cautious. They do [illegible] low prices as Rs. 220. Merchants [illegible] the ryots to a considerable extent [illegible] of better prices when the new crop [illegible].

Khamgaum, 22nd.—[illegible] many [illegible] some rain, and the weather [illegible] very fine [illegible] more forward. In some [illegible] fields [illegible], a few bolls have opened, [illegible] I am sorry to [illegible] have been much affected by the boll-worms.

Shegaum, 22nd.—A succession of dry [days] during the past week has pushed the cotton [illegible] on. The Ko[illegible] here expect the [yield] will far exceed that of last year.

Hoomnabad?, 22nd.—We have had some rain during the week. The weather now is fine, and the cotton plants have commenced flowering.

Oomrawuttee, 22nd.—The weather continues favourable, and the crops look well. Pods are now in most fields, and the only fear is that they are too far advanced. Any heavy rain now will certainly do damage.

Julgaum, 23rd.—During the past week we have had some very heavy showers of rain, which have benefitted the crops very much. The cotton plants are now all in full bloom. The Faizpore crop is much benefitted by the late rains.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Deert, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Pearl (s)	Deert	Malabar Coast.

Steamer Moolhan, to Aden & Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. [illegible] Lord Lawrence (s)...Baldwin ...Chandbally, Sept 19.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] Fenelon (s) [illegible]
[illegible] Lanarkshire [illegible]
[illegible] Oscar Pasha [illegible]

[illegible], C. E. [illegible] cases corks, [illegible] cases brandy, [illegible]gne, Pochajee [illegible] Cowasjee Ruttonjee's [illegible] brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

[DA]ILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marianne Moore, 75 bales wool, Govinjee Premjee; 198 bales rags, H. Pestonjee.

Ithuriel, 75 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee; 1,050 cwts linseed S. Tyebjee and Co; 300 cwts goat hair, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

Parsees, 257 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 90 cwts horns, Hassam Noor Momed; 1 case tortoiseshell, and 7 bundles E. teeth, Suckoorbhoy Futtaybhoy; 5 bundles E. teeth, Suriff Durvesh; 2 bundles E. teeth, Abdool Reman Khan Mahomed; 6 boxes Blue Stone, Mahomed Premjee; 32 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolraymon Ahmed; 32 bundles E. teeth, Treebhowandass Veerjee; 21 bundles E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co; 25 bundles E. teeth, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

Mooltan s, 181 cwts nuxvomica, Nanjee Khattow.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indus s, 1 box silver coins, value rupees 6,000, the French bank.

Persia s, 1000 cwts. wheat and 300 cwts. gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 drum gingelly seed oil, Alsen, Riche and Co.

Nizam s, 750 cwts teelseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Trading Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam, s, 100 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Soldiers who, while serving in India, purchase their discharge, are not entitled to passage home at the public expense; but in those cases where Government specially order passage to England to be provided in a troop-ship for such men, each man will be liable to a charge of £8-3-0 for rations and transit.

The Government of India have sanctioned a free passage by bullock train for one servant to each Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant, whether regimental or departmental, travelling at the public expense when part of the entire journey is by railway.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 23.

Swindley, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal 13th Hussars, to rejoin, to Meerut.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Lucas, Lieutenant and Adjutant 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Palmer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Barrackpore.
Perreau, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
L[illegible], Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Regiment, to rejoin, to Jullundhur.
White, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Bankes, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept 23.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract para 1 of a Despatch from H M's Principal Secy of State for India in Council, dated 27th Aug 1874, to the address of H E the Govr in Council, Bombay, is published for general information—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service at your Presidency in the following order:—

Mr Henry Foster Silcock, Mr Robert Courtenay, and Mr Alexander Cumine.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor William Nolan, of the Ordnance Dept, is granted an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem in India.

Colonel J H Kirby, 68th Foot, is appointed to the Bgde Staff, with the rank of Bgdr-Genl, in succession to Bgdr-Genl Addison whose tenure of office will expire on the 7th Oct.

Surg-Maj J C Trestrail is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £456 per annum from the 1st Oct next.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Nov next.

Surgn J T Welsh, M D, in Medl charge, 2nd N I (Grenadiers)

Maj Genl F S Hough, S C, is permitted to proceed to England for six months, from date of departure in Oct next.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:

Lieut (Brev Capt) Samuel George Drury Turner, S C, 16th Sept 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Scannell, Dist Supt of Police Broach, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty days.

Mr H Kennedy to act as Dist Supt of Police, Broach, during the absence of Mr Scannell on leave, or until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, to invest Mr W B Hamilton, Mag of the first class in the District of Poona, with the following additional powers.—Power to entertain cases without complaint, Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Mags local jurisdiction, Power to sell suspicious or stolen property, Power to make orders, &c in local nuisance cases.

Lieut Col R R Wallace to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee during the absence of Col Widdicombe on leave, or until further orders.

Mr S W Tyndall to act, until further orders, as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, vice Col Wallace.

Rao Saheb Wa[illegible] Ganesh Bakhle to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Murbar, in the Tan[na] [illegible], vice Rao Saheb Shridar Narayen, deceased.

Mr Ramchandra Gopal Deshmookh, B A, [illegible] Tanna [illegible] vice [illegible]

Mr [illegible], C S, [illegible], has been granted sick furlough [illegible] from [illegible]

His Excellency the [Governor in] Council [illegible] to make the following appointments [illegible] consequent on the [appoint]ment of Mr W Tyndall, Asst First class Dept [illegible] to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee:—

Mr R W [illegible] first class Dept [illegible]
Mr R M Lambert to act [illegible]
Mr H V S Fitz Gerald to act as third class [illegible]
Mr C Mul[illegible] to act as Supy Dept Colr.
Mr W B Hamilton, City Magistrate of Poona, [is] also appointed Depy Colr in the Poona District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn F C Barker, M D, to be Actg Civil Surgn of Kaladgi during Surgn-Maj R C Thorp's absence, or until further orders.

Surgn J Arnott, M D, assumed and Surgn Barker, M D, relinquished charge of the duties of Asst Surgn, European Genl Hospital, on the [illegible]th Sept 1874, before office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mr P Peterson, Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, has been allowed sick leave to Europe for one year.

NOTIFICATION [BY] THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The Office of the University Registrar having become vacant by the resignation of Professor Peter Peterson, M A, the Syndicate has, in accordance with Bye-Law 23, appointed the Rev D G Boyd, M A, to officiate as Registrar from the 19th instant till the 1st day of January 1875.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

[BY] HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

[Poona], 23rd September 1874.

His Excellency the C[ommander-in-Chief] has decided that G O C C No 41 of the 1st July 1874 (clause II) gives no exemption to any officer of the S C, from the tests of qualification for Staff employment laid down in G O C C No [illegible] of 6th [October] 1873.

The Superintendent of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of Inspection, visiting the undermentioned stations:—

[Kirkee], Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Surat, B[illegible], [illegible] Deesa, Rajkote, Tanna, Mhow, Sattara, K[illegible], Belgaum, Dharwar.

The Sub-inspectors of Army Schools [illegible] proceed on a tour of inspection [illegible] their [illegible]

They will visit all the [illegible] companies [illegible]

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Lieutenant [illegible] Roberts, [illegible] to be staff officer, vice Lieut Fox wh[o] [resigns the] appointment at his own request.

Poona Horse—Captain C M Erskine [illegible] to [illegible] Squadron Subaltern, vice Captain Stopford [illegible] during absence of Lieut Hay on furlough.

18th Regiment N I—Lieutenant Bell, Second Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Capt [Le]chmere, who resigns.

Captain C S Lechmere [to be] Second Wing Subaltern [illegible]

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officers [have] leave of absence.

3rd Hussars—Lieutenant A J R Van Cortlandt [illegible] departure, for [illegible] Bombay, on medical [certificate], preparatory to [illegible] certificate to Eu[rope]

10th Hussars [illegible]

embarkation [illegible]

Ordnance [illegible] September [illegible], on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

In the exchequer of pleas for examination of witnesses.

Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Stephens and others v The [illegible] A[illegible], &c.—Hearn and Cleveland—Finally disposed of.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

465-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—[illegible]pairao Bh[illegible] v Ramchunder Govind—J. Gopall—Part heard.

41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Advocate General &c. v Kharwa Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and Boevey and P. Cawasjee.—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

169-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Balajee [illegible]boorao v Tatoba Vithal Samat and another—J. Cursa.

105-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—V[illegible] Poo[illegible] and others v Nurserwanjee Maneckjee Patell—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

217-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas v The Great Eastern Spinning and W. Mills—Jefferson and Payne.

219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J B Henreques and another v P J de Souza and others—P Cawasjee.

221-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ameenabebee, widow, and others v Nizamoodin Goolam Hoossein.

2[illegible]-74—Crawford and Boevey—Bhicajee, widow v Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah and others.

226-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee v [illegible]ojee, Sealy & Co.—Chalk and Turner.

227-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Cadurbhoy Premchand v Bapoojee Narayen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

363-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Camajee Jeejeebhoy v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain B W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

219 73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v [illegible]bhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosaje [illegible]ailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

731-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M B Barbhaya.

[OVER]LAND SUMMARY

OF

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for [illegible] by to-day's Mail.

Price—[illegible] per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement, containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, four annas, the Summary is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the Bombay Gazette. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the Overland Summary, published at the Bombay Gazette Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—Sindian.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FISHER—September 17th, at Hyderabad Sind, the wife of Captain C. E. Fisher, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINS—September 18th, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Major H. L. Hawkins, of a daughter.
NEVILLE—September 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Neville, E. I. Railway, of a son.
PELLEW—September 20th, at Hooghly, the wife of F. H. Pellew, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
SHESHAN—September 20th, at the Medical College, the wife of John Sheshan, of a son—still-born.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

[illegible] the Times' article, on "[illegible] Whites of India," which we reprint in [illegible] yesterday, is evidently a gent[leman] who can always be depended upon to [illegible] a light heart and at a moment's notice an indictment against a whole people. The [illegible] splendour of the English do[minion in] India forms the theme of this [illegible] exultation; but the poor whites are the [fly in] his pot of ointment, and he will not be easy in his mind till the whole [illegible] low-class European and Eurasian population of this country has been [illegible] the [illegible] or the gallows, and [illegible] the display of the eminent virtues of the admirable public servants to whom Providence and the English people have committed the management [of] the affairs of India. He is plainly of opinion that humanity would be the gainer by the [extermination] of noxious animals, whom [he] indeed speaks of as if they could hardly be classed as human beings. He [illegible] in much the same terms that he would use in discussing the place in creation of some newly-discovered mammal, that "the condition of the 'poor whites' of India furnishes abundant material for pathological inquiry;" but for his own part he has no hesitation in saying what he thinks of them. "The Eurasians," he says, "with a few remarkable exceptions, have shown all the vices of both the parent races, and hardly a sign of the virtues of either Europe or Asia. Truth, "honour, and honesty have been almost as rare "among the men as chastity among the women. "The sincerity and endurance of the Anglo-"Saxon, the gravity, dignity, and temperance "of the Hindoo are lost in the Eurasian "character." This appalling description of the utter worthlessness of a population said to number 80,000 in Bengal alone is more vindictively unjust than even Mr. Lowe's celebrated invective against the English residuum. The poor whites might fairly urge in reply to such a torrent of abuse that they have never had an opportunity given them of showing whether they possess any virtue or not, and that it is natural they should [illegible] the characteristic vices of [illegible] [when] they are treated by European officials and by natives much in the same way in which Jews were treated by Christians in the Middle Ages. But it would be a waste of words to argue with a philosopher. The writer in the Times has satisfied himself that there is no possibility of doing any good with the Eurasians; and he consequently decrees their extermination with a sangfroid that might have moved the envy of Robespierre himself, that prince of philosophical tyrants in the most sanguinary era of human history. Some good-natured simpletons in England and India had suggested that it might be well to try if something could not be made of the poor whites by means of education. Degraded as these miserable wretches might be, they could hardly, it was argued, be more ignorant [and] vicious than some of the natives of India untainted with European blood whom the State opens her arms to and educates at a cost of from 20l. to 70l. a head. But the Times rebukes with becoming severity the simpletons who wish to gather grapes of thorns by educating Eurasians. "To tax the natives," it says, "in order to pro-"vide the poor whites with educational advan-"tages would be hardly just, even if it were pos-"sible." It seems, therefore, that these brutes of Eurasians, whom the Times acknowledges to be "a necessary consequence of the develop-"ment of our empire," are not to be regarded as having any country at all; and that, though they have all been born in India, and most of them, however poor, pay taxes like other people, the Government would be doing an injustice to "the natives" if it were to spend a farthing of public money in bringing up Eurasian children. The Times does not go on to say in plain words what ought to be done with these outcasts of humanity, of whom the Pall Mall Gazette justly remarks that the sole career at present before them is the House of Correction and the gaol. But the spirit of the sentence passed upon them reminds [illegible] who, when a prisoner excused himself for stealing a loaf of bread by the plea that he must live, replied that he "did not see the necessity." Men who are deliberately told that they must give up even the consolation of hope, and that they have no claim to the protection of a Government which abhors them, ought not to be expected to endure the calamity of a prolonged life. The more merciful course would be to destroy them at once, as tigers, snakes, and other "noxious animals" are destroyed. It would put the country to too great expense to go on building gaols to hold them; and summary measures should be taken to prevent them from increasing and multiplying, and to stamp the hateful breed out of existence. Perhaps as good a plan as any other would be to separate the men from the women, and send them in batches to different stations to be publicly flogged to death, as a warning to pure-blooded European officials and natives against the illegitimate gratification of the strongest of human passions.

The Times has hardly ever shown more political sagacity than in the recommendation that the children of poor whites in India should not be educated. Our contemporary overrates, we think, the magnitude of the evil with which Indian society is now afflicted, when it speaks of "the dangerous character" of the Eurasian element. There is nothing dangerous yet about these wretched creatures. They are simply a social nuisance not to be compared for power of causing annoyance with mosquitoes or bad drainage; for they usually keep themselves out of sight, and it is but seldom that they give offence by coming betwixt the wind and the nobility of a well-to-do English official. It seems to be supposed at home that loafers and Eurasians bring discredit on the English name in India. But this fear may safely be discarded. The natives have been made to understand perfectly well that the privileged class of Englishmen who govern them are quite another race of human beings from the poor whites whom nobody owns, and whom Anglo-Indian officials have from the earliest days of the East India Company been righteously indignant with for daring to poach on their preserves. But the population of poor whites might, if it were educated, become really dangerous. For the present state of India is this: the Government has, as every reasonable man of Indian experience will admit, failed to conciliate the affection of any part of the native population, while it has deliberately, and as a matter of set policy, estranged from itself the large community of unofficial Englishmen who would have been its strongest support in time of need. The bent of recent legislation has been to reduce all Europeans who are not in the service of Government to a state of legal slavery, and to shut the gates of the public service in all its branches against European British subjects and their descendants who have not passed an examination in England. This political degradation is not, we allow, very bitterly resented by English merchants and professional men who come to this country for a few years to make their fortunes, and who are, as a rule, too ready to overlook sentimental grievances so long as they have full liberty to make money as quickly as possible. These men simply make up their minds to have nothing to do with public life; and, though they have a lingering attachment to English rule, they hold in utter contempt the present system of administration. But suppose that the much larger class of European British subjects whom fate or fancy has led to settle in this country, and who are now classed as poor whites, were encouraged to send their children to school. Suppose further that, having their faculties once awakened and their ambition roused, the next generation of poor whites begin to put to themselves the question, which all subject races are bound to put sooner or later, what share they ought to have in the government of the country to which they belong? Suppose they take to doubting if the empire their fathers built up and cemented with their blood ought to remain the exclusive inheritance of Covenanted Civilians and Royal Engineers? Suppose they begin to understand the meaning of the maxims that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that every British subject has a right to be tried by his peers? Suppose [that in] the course of their reading, they gradually [illegible] even in the [illegible] [illegible] Tiberius or a Domitian [illegible] the [illegible] would have been esteemed a [illegible] confiscate all places of [illegible] the Roman provinces [illegible] them [illegible] year to year [to] the most intelligent pupils [illegible] academies in [the ca]pital of Italy? Suppose that, studying the [illegible] of English lawyers and English statesmen, they come to the conclusion that there is a common law securing to Englishmen certain rights [of] citizenship, and that Her Majesty the Queen, no less than the meanest of her subjects, owes allegiance to this law and cannot abrogate it in any portion of her dominions? Suppose, finally, that they read the history of Ireland and of the English colonies in America, or even of those Spanish colonies in which the state of society before the revolution which made them free bore a suspicious resemblance to that of society in British India at the present day? Is it not possible that men with even a few drops of English blood in their veins would, when education had thus taught them their rights, have the spirit to ask why British subjects should cease to be free men as soon as they landed in India, and why this country should continue to be the only part of the British Empire in which men born or settled in the country cannot hope to have the slightest share in its government? No man who is satisfied with the existing administration of India can help trembling when he foresees the possible consequences of the dangerous policy of educating the poor whites, who might become quite capable of making common cause with the natives in time of England's difficulty, and overthrowing a Government which can boast of being less national even than the Norman Government of England—for the Norman conquerors at least settled in the country they had taken possession of. We say, therefore, to all English statesmen and legislators to whom the condition of the poor whites in India has caused any uneasiness, "Flog them to death, hang them, shoot them, "pitch them into the Ganges, kick them out of "the country; but—as you value the security "of a more monstrous system of government "than the worst of the Cæsars ever dreamed of—"for God's sake, don't educate them."

NOTE OF THE DAY.

FROM the [official] season reports [of the] Bombay Presidency [for the] week [ending on the] [illegible] instant, it appears that the crops generally are doing wonderfully well; [illegible], this promises to be a very rich year for grain and other land productions. In the Sind district, in consequence of the recent great floods, the crops are of course not looking well, but the prosperity of the other districts of the Presidency will counterbalance Sind's misfortunes in this respect. Fever prevails generally throughout Sind—a natural consequence of the subsidence or drying up of the floods. In fact, it may turn out that the greatest damage done by the floods has yet to come in the shape of sickness. We regret to notice that, notwithstanding the exertions of Government to stamp out the cattle disease in this Presidency, it still continues. In Kohistan cattle are reported to be suffering from rinderpest—a new hardship to the unfortunate people whose crops have already been injured by the floods. In the Collectorates of Khandeish, Tanna, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Canara, and Rutnagherry, cattle disease is still reported to be existent. It would appear that it is enlarging its circles of attack, as formerly Tanna was the only Collectorate in which it was supposed to be prevalent. It is reported to be decreasing in Nassick. Rain has been common throughout the Presidency, though there are a few places, such as Dhoolia, D[illegible], M[illegible]im, Wada, Wai, Rajcote, and some talookas in Ahmednuggur, where more is still wanted. On the other hand, there are places which have had too much rain. In [illegible] the crops have been slightly injured by an excess of rain, and in [illegible] collect[orate] the rainfall was so excessive [illegible] paddy, [illegible] and Ron talookas the crops were slightly [injur]ed, and [illegible] houses, especially [illegible] Gadd[ag] [illegible]

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE is a slightly better feeling in Manchester this week, which may be set down to the credit of cheap money and falling corn markets, as well as to the partial revival in trade which has displayed itself throughout the iron districts. Paradoxical as it may seem to say so, I consider this moderate revival much worse than a renewal of depression. Had trade continued dull and got worse and worse every day there would have been a fair chance of our getting wages down to a point low enough to open fresh markets or stimulate an improved demand in those that are partially glutted; whereas now we have working men who are threatened with a reduction of wages appealing to the aspect of trade as so much more encouraging for the future that the proposal to lower wages should be abandoned. If it were only a question of ignorance this would not matter much: argument could be applied to show the men they were wrong. But besides being ignorant they are grossly obstinate, and if refused their own way will strike, [which], while it refuses production and to a certain extent advances the nominal value of the commodities affected, in no way helps the producers, who still are generally unable to sell their goods at a fairly remunerative price. But it prolongs the period of unsettlement, and makes the task of a capitalist employer who has to arrange long contracts embarrassing in the extreme. Nor is this all. The position of all concerned, both cotton manufacturers and workmen, is still further hampered by recent legislation. Your readers may remember what I pointed out as the probable result of the Factories Act passed last Session, namely, that it would increase the cost of production by virtually compelling all factories to keep shorter time whether the men wished it or not. Now, a curious instance of the complication resulting from these two points, lower wages and compulsorily shortened hours, has just occurred at Bolton. The masters of that town have given notice of a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, and the men of course oppose the step. The Operative Cotton Spinners Association have issued a circular to the employers, giving their reasons at great length. They think that, if profits now are not ruling high, spinners were very recently driving a prosperous trade and reaping a golden harvest, which ought to act as a counter-balancing influence in the present position. They also point out that the signs of the times indicate a revival of trade. The raw material is going to be abundant; food will be cheap—this part of the argument cuts two ways;—and then they say, with delightful ingenuousness, "if you would forego the present reduction and trade should revive you will be doubly rewarded [by p]acifying the operatives, averting a contest and its disastrous effects, and more than recouped pecuniarily by allaying greater demands that otherwise may be made by the operatives should our view of trade prove correct." In other words, if the masters will now pay wages at a loss to themselves, the operatives will graciously permit them to make a profit by and bye. The circular goes on to warn the masters, that unless they desire to perpetuate strife it is essential they should make some sacrifice in the interest of labour. Nothing of course is hinted of any sacrifice on the other side. The operatives then coolly add that "they draw conclusions from circumstantial evidence, and contend that the princely fortunes that seem to be amassed cannot have arisen from an unremunerative business. Therefore you must pardon them if it be difficult to make them believe that a reduction in wages is called for." This circular is a fair specimen of what the English operative has become, thanks to the march of intelligence and the rise in wages. It seems impossible for him to reason clearly, or state a case fairly. The Bolton artizans, though they take notice of the few fortunes made, see nothing of the fortunes lost, the bankruptcies and liquidations; nor do they say anything of the patent fact that many of the so-called fortunes are not made by [illegible]. This, however, by the way. [illegible] one reason why the spinners are so averse to a reduction is because the Factories Act of last session will materially curtail their earnings. Here is the awkward position. The masters must reduce their outlay somehow, in order to make up for the requirements entailed by the Act; the operatives, having lost the benefit of their wives' and children's earnings, are less in a mood to stand reductions than ever, because it is really a double loss to them. Under the impulse of blind benevolence, in fact, the Legislature has put the mill-owners in this dilemma, that they must either produce goods at a cost which renders them under present circumstances [illegible], or they must make their hands submit to [illegible] at a time when the men are deprived of a hitherto regular source of income, and are in consequence more unmanageable than ever. In this emergency the operatives say they would prefer short time, the nominal rate of wages being kept intact, and very probably, as the masters are still weakly solicitous to avoid carrying matters to extremities, this will be the end of it, particularly since the prospect of cheap cotton is regarded by both parties as a possible anchor of safety.

The proposal to reduce wages has, however, given a fillip to the co-operative movement which I mentioned in a recent letter. In Preston the Operative Spinners Association have started a spinning concern, and the secretary in a circular to the members of the Society recommends the project warmly to their notice. He thinks that with good machinery, judicious management, and a practical board of directors it would easily compete with [those] now in operation. He says—"Practical men know that the Preston operatives are good and expert at their work. Only give them a fair play, good modern machinery, a [illegible] who knows his job, and an efficient spinning master who understands copping for the market, together with an active board of directors, sprinkled with some clever tradesmen of the town who are well adapted to [look] after pounds, shillings and pence: these with short [illegible], with a further mixture of real managing cotton spinners, having a thorough knowledge of cotton and yarn suitable to [illegible] the market, and all having an interest at stake." [illegible] a very elaborate prescription, and it may [illegible], but it strikes me there are too many ingredients in the mess. The complicated apparatus of directors, advisers, and managers, all having a finger in the pie and a right to speak their mind, will [illegible]. Still the experiment [illegible] may occasionally succeed [illegible] at a bad time. The cotton manufacturing interest is not [illegible] flourishing, and the new co-operative [illegible] will all be hampered by the restrictions of the late Factories Act, which will prevent them employing women and children [illegible] a [illegible] day if at all, and will, as [illegible] virtually compel the [illegible] establishments to work fewer hours. [illegible] there is a serious risk that the operations [illegible] starting will not pay, and how the spinners will stand that, after risking their savings, it is difficult to tell.

A singular complication has just arisen between two of the Telegraph Companies; the only two in fact that compete for the Atlantic service. About a year and a half ago I mentioned the floating of a scheme called the Direct United States Cable Company, which proposed to lay a cable direct from England to the American coast. The Company was formed, and the capital subscribed, nominally at least, though I imagine the matter was very much a speculation of Siemens, the contractors [illegible] making the line. Then the cable was manufactured, and a splendid steamer, the Faraday, built expressly for the purpose of laying it. But it was [found] inexpedient to have the cable submerged across the Atlantic without a break, one reason being that at such a length only four words could be transmitted per minute, quite too little to be remunerative at such rates as the existing Company charges, still less at such rates as the Direct Company [illegible] in its prospectus to charge. Hence it was determined to lay the cable first to Newfoundland and thence to have another section to the States. Applications were accordingly made to the Newfoundland Government for permission to land the cable, but they were refused, the Government having granted twenty years ago a monopoly of landing rights over the whole island to Mr. Cyrus Field and his friends, who are now merged in the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. That Company of course will not abandon its rights to a rival scheme formed avowedly to run it down by competition, so the Direct Cable Company was balked in its object. But one of its directors happened to be a man bold and fertile in resource, Mr. Henry Labouchere, and he hit upon a plan to [illegible] the difficulty. First [illegible] here for a change [illegible] which the Times gave insertion [illegible] against the Anglo-American monopoly [illegible] unjust [illegible] then sent Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who had been the Times' correspondent in Paris, to Canada, to manipulate the Legislature on this subject of telegraph rights. Mr. Oliphant knew Canada well, and he managed to get an [Act passed] through the Dominion Parliament, which, without naming any Company provided that no one should be authorized to establish telegraphic communication with Canada, which had any exclusive privileges elsewhere, unless an equal or reciprocal right was granted to other Companies. In other words, the Anglo-American Company must take up the ends of its cables in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and other portions of the Dominion territory unless it will admit the Direct Cable people to a share of its privileges in Newfoundland. The device was clever beyond measure, though perhaps a shade unscrupulous, and the Anglo-American directors were kept quite in the dark as to the design until the Bill had nearly passed, when they telegraphed only a remonstrance. This proved unavailing, and the Bill passed. Fortunately Lord Dufferin did not sign it, but sent it over to the Colonial Office, and Lord Carnarvon, it is understood, hesitates about giving his assent. Meanwhile the Direct Company has been laying its cable: that portion which is intended to connect the American coast with Newfoundland is laid, and the end moored to a buoy in Conception Bay, just outside the three mile limit from the shore, and hence, it was hoped, beyond the range of the Anglo-American Company's right: the other and main section from England is now being laid by the Faraday, and the two ends when they meet are to be connected there to lie until, as it is expected, the Newfoundland Government grant permission to land, the Anglo-American Company surrendering its privilege. But that Company has not the remotest intention of doing any such thing, and it has just obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court of the Colony to prevent the Direct Company from using any part of the shore, or telegraphing through the cable when completed, the mooring buoy being within the privileged limit. So the new line will be useless, until either it is taken out to the open sea or the Anglo-American Company consent to abandon their rights for compensation. It is expected here that Lord Carnarvon will veto the act of the Dominion Parliament, in which case the Anglo-American Company will have to be bought out on its own terms. Meanwhile that Company is laying a fifth cable by the Great Eastern, which will be finished in a few days, so that its position is in most respects unassailable.

In connection with submarine cables new honours have fallen on the fortunate head of Mr. Albert Grant. The Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 7th ult. announces that "decorations are to be conferred on Baron Albert Grant and Major Ignacio Rickard, to whose opportune good services the Platino Brazilian Telegraph Company owes so much." This Mr. Rickard is a nephew of Mr. Sampson of the Times, and was many years out in the Plate regions. He is now head of a house in London and is Argentine Vice-Consul at Gravesend, Sampson being Consul-General for the same Republic. The decoration referred to is the Order of the Rose.

Sampson, by the way, is very anxious to retire from the City Editorship of the Times, and sent in his resignation months ago. The proprietors do not want him to go, but my impression is they will not keep him much longer. He is a good way on the wrong side of sixty; wants rest, and is rich enough to enjoy what remains of life; and has not had a holiday for twenty years.

A REMINISCENCE OF BOMBAY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the subject is still of sufficient interest, and the memory of a man who has passed from amongst you and who had he lived would doubtless have left his mark upon your institutions be still green, allow me, as I see you have associated my former firm with the first introduction of the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo to a mercantile life, to send you a reminiscence of former Bombay days, a waif from the ocean of more than a quarter century old.

Before the Electric Telegraph was invented or the Suez Canal thought of: in the old days of the old houses of Sir Charles Forbes, Remington, and Leckie, when the Malabar used to arrive with Captain Parr, and Richardson of a rival passenger ship used to sing "Poor Bessie was a Sailor's Wife" in a way that I have never heard equalled since; before the Fort ditch was filled up or the Elphinstone Circle existed: in the days of the Melvilles, the Jervises, the Turners, and the Barrs: before Dr. Buist and poor Cannon had passed away: when your own journal was edited by Crawford: when piece-goods paid the importer and before cotton had ruined the exporter: when in fact Bombay was a healthy mercantile community, in the year I think of 1845, I [illegible] one morning after my bath going up the stair [of] my bungalow at Byculla, Byculla where mosquitoes used to put to flight Sir [illegible] Larry's [illegible] where Colonel Blood ruled supreme [illegible], and Downes in the Club: and where the jackals and vultures disputed for their prey—when I was accosted by a young and most intelligent looking Purvoe boy, in the dress and puggree so gracefully distinguishing the caste, who said he was an Elphinstone scholar, but was very anxious to enter a merchant's office. Why he addressed himself to me I do not know, but I confess I felt flattered at the time. He told me that the principal, Dr. Harkness I think, wanted him to remain at the College and had promised him certain emoluments, and I urged him to adopt the principal's advice; but as he seemed disinclined to do so and said he had an old mother dependent upon him, we compromised the matter, by my agreeing to take him into my office if after a month or two he continued in the same determination. Accordingly, after the stipulated time, he again presented himself and was in my office till I left India in 1850, when I transferred him to the P. and O. Company, under poor Ritchie, also now no more, and from whence he seems to have mounted by easy steps to fame and fortune. In the inscrutable designs of Providence he has been taken away, but his memory is a land-mark and his career a better answer than any you can give to his matched antitype, the modern Nana Sahib, who falsely signs himself a soldier. I am, &c., the former partner of

London, Sept. 4. BELL & Co.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1874.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

[FIRST] DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

WITH the ground as hard as nails, and the attendance better than on the first day, the ball opened with

THE HALF SWEEPS—

Capt Smith's [illegible] Jesuit [illegible] 11 1 Capt Lock[illegible] 1
Capt G's [illegible] Piggy Wiggy 9 4 Major [illegible] 2
Mr Gainsford's [illegible] ch b g Red Rover [illegible] 9 11 Native [illegible]
Capt Shaw's [illegible] Colenso [illegible] 9 11 Mr Elliott [illegible] 4

Four came to the post, Red Rover and Jesuit [having] most favour. After several false starts, owing to the fractiousness of Colenso and Piggy Wiggy, the four got away fairly, Jesuit winning from Piggy Wiggy after a fine race with some difficulty by half a length. Time—1m. 1s.

THE OODEYPORE [C]OURSE—

st. lbs.
Capt Bond's [illegible] b w m Jessie [illegible] 9 5 Capt Bond 1
Major Crosbie's [illegible] b w g Lord Lyon [illegible] 10 0 Mr. Elliott 2
Capt Charles' [illegible] b w g Beaver [illegible] 10 0 Owner (did not run).

The second [illegible] was virtually reduced to a match, [Beaver] not going to the post owing to an unfortunate [accid]ent. Betting, any odds on Lord Lyon. The pair [start]ed for the first mile or so, the big horse leading two or three lengths. Rounding the bottom turn home Lord Lyon was still leading, the pace gradually getting better and better. At the distance Captain Bond brought up Jessie with a run, and notwithstanding Lord Lyon's terrific turn of speed, he failed to stall off the vigorous challenge of the mare by a short head! Not a doubt but that the usually wide-awake rider of Lord Lyon was caught napping and paid the penalty accordingly. Captain Bond was greeted with quite an ovation on coming to scale. No time taken.

THE MARWAR PLATE—

st. lbs.
Mr B[illegible]'s [illegible] ch m Lady Hamilton 10 [illegible] Capt Bond 1
Major Crosbie's [illegible] g a Knight Templar 10 0 Native 2
Capt Charles' [illegible] g a Chasseur [illegible] 9 5 Owner 3
[illegible] g a h Babur Ali [illegible] 9 11 Mr Elliott 4
Mr Gainsford's [illegible] ch b g Red Rover [illegible] 11 4 Mr Welcome

The next race on the card was the Marwar [Plate], Captain Charles' stable the most in demand the night before at the lotteries, Knight Templar second favourite, the mare least fancied. The lot [got a]way to a capital start, Knight Templar making the running, the mare and Chasseur next, and Babur Ali outpaced entirely. They went on in the same order to the distance, where Captain Charles made his effort on Chasseur, who failed to get up to the two leaders. The mare winning after a dashing set-to by a head. Time—57s.; 1-59s.—An objection has since been lodged against the winner for not carrying her proper weight. The decision of the Stewards has not yet been published. I will let you know the results in my account of Saturday's racing.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE—

st. lbs.
[illegible] Rainsford's [illegible] Miss Marian, late Polly 10 4 Mr Germany 1
Mr Chogadall's [illegible] c g h The Cob [illegible] 11 7 Capt Bond 2
Major Crosbie's [illegible] g a b p [illegible] Peacock [illegible] 9 11 Mr Elliott 3
Major Crosbie's [illegible] [illegible] lark [illegible] 10 3 Native 4

It was absolutely dark when the four galloways went to the post for this race. At the lotteries Major Crosbie's stable was first favourite, Miss Marian, strange to say, (being a waler and carrying no class penalty) only second. [Not]hing could be seen from the stand till the horses appeared coming down the straight, where Miss Marian appeared leading. The Cob next, Major Crosbie's p[illegible] the mare winning [illegible] by [illegible] 28. [illegible]

INDIAN NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, [illegible]

THE weather has been clear since the [illegible] and judging from appearances the rai[ns have] taken leave of us. Cultivators say th[at a shower or] two are much wanted for the crops [illegible] healthy and thriving.

A Superintendent of Police for the [illegible] salary of, I hear, Rs. 1,000 a month, [illegible] Government in June last, and that [illegible] office is enjoying otium cum dignitate [illegible] which, I submit, indicates that crime [illegible] to so great an extent as alarmists [illegible] believe. I hear that all the Chiefs [illegible] have strengthened their Police Forces [illegible] leading Chiefs have appointed respon[sible officers on] liberal salaries [illegible] head of their [illegible] which case I fail to see what benefit [illegible] employing, at the expense of the Chiefs [illegible] and scarcely necessary an appendage [illegible] intendent, who can afford, without [incon]venience, to spend four months of [illegible] head-quarters of the Agency.

The young Chief of Rajcote has [illegible] Government to associate himself with [illegible] tant in charge of the State, in administ[ration] in order that, when he arrives at [illegible] assume jurisdiction, he may possess [illegible] experience that are necessary towards [illegible] government. This very necessary and [illegible] though acceptable to the mass of the [illegible] thrown cold water on the desires and [illegible] few khutputists, who were in full [illegible] their underhand efforts in favour of [illegible] prove successful, and that they [illegible]

The Political Agent, Colonel Anderson [illegible] to Rajcote on the 3rd October [illegible] tour through a portion of the province [illegible] making over charge of the Agency to Mr [illegible] expected at Wudwan on 1st November [illegible] he will visit are Ballachedy, Nowanuggur, [illegible] Wankanere, Drangdra and Wulwan [illegible]

The officers of the garrison [illegible] Colonel at a ball and supper [illegible] 25th. It will, it is said, be [illegible] I hear that a special report has been [illegible] report the toasts and laudatory speeches [illegible] utterance on that occasion.

MALABAR, [illegible]

ABOUT the beginning of this month the weather [on] the Malabar Coast changed so much [illegible] that it was believed the S. W. Monsoon [illegible] and small native craft—the pattimars [illegible] the coasting trade—ventured out [illegible] places and commenced to ply between Bombay and Cochin, and to or from the [illegible] principal port which these vessels [illegible] the apparent close of the S. W. Monsoon [illegible] where about thirty of them have [illegible] or for cargo. But I am running [illegible] ject; the weather has again assumed [illegible] pearance, and it has been blowing heavily from W. N. W. and W. S. W. for the last [illegible] may be the herald of the N. E. Monsoon [on the Coro]mandel Coast; or what [illegible] Bombay as the Elephanta gale [illegible] fall of the barometer all along [illegible] dicates rather bad weather.

We are informed that the Government [illegible] has fixed a duty on salt, the [illegible] the article to the population [illegible] consumers of Bombay salt. [illegible] the Madras Government and the [illegible] Durbars. They have hitherto [illegible] of salt from Bombay, buying [illegible] 8 annas and selling it at Rs. 2 per maund [illegible] levied on exportation [illegible] Bombay is said to be [illegible] 3 per [illegible] is out of the question now for Madras [illegible] Cochin to buy their salt [illegible] Bombay [illegible] asked, how are they going [to] supply the several populations under [illegible] In regard to the duty in Bombay [illegible] thus writes rather indignantly [illegible] vernment of Bombay [illegible] it has imposed a duty [illegible] per maund. This [illegible] unjust and objectionable [illegible] justify. The present [illegible] bay administration, [illegible] and demoralization, wh[illegible] poly of salt maintained [illegible] ment and the Travancore [and] Cochin [illegible] evil in itself, that [illegible] Bombay Government [illegible] and Cochin to abandon [illegible] would be some excuse [illegible] ments will, in all [illegible] salt from [illegible] oppressive will [illegible] cessary of life should be [illegible] taxed at all, is an oppression [illegible] iniquity, especially [illegible] and surpluses. The [illegible] of the monopoly in the [illegible] advocate the abolition [illegible] reason that it is unjust and oppressive irrespective of other reasons. A justifiable in political economy [illegible] cessary of life is bad in principle [illegible] disgrace to an enlightened [illegible] Madras Government, it is to [illegible] selling price of salt at once [illegible] Cochin will have to do the same [illegible] the interportal treaty. But [illegible] duty and other charges [illegible] keeping the two Na[tive States] [illegible] are forced to maintain it for the [illegible] Government [illegible] is a matter for [illegible] tion the lat[illegible] would offer to [illegible] "odious system," as it is called [illegible] Dewan of Cochin has stopped [illegible] present state of uncertainty [illegible] come forward to buy it, with the hope [of] profit, when the Government setting [illegible]

Some weeks ago there was a report [illegible] to have originated from Major [illegible] Resident of Travancore and Cochin [illegible] Hobart would visit Cochin [illegible] of October, before returning [illegible] hills. He was to have gone [illegible] district, thence to the coast and [illegible] to Madras. The intention of Lord [Hobart to visit] Cochin was made known to [illegible] by Major Bloomfield, and preparations [were] commenced for his reception [illegible] galow was being put in order [illegible] ings were being erected, when [illegible] informed that Lord Hobart [illegible] Cochin. This disappointment [illegible] Government; the more so as the [illegible] once before promised the Cochin [illegible] territories, but did not do so [illegible] spoilt child that he is, has his own [illegible] and caprices; and if the Cochin Durbar [illegible] disappointed by him, why it will have to [illegible] appointment with the best possible grace [illegible] all. The planters in the Wynaad, [illegible] ward to Lord Hobart's visit to [illegible] anxiousness, and it is hoped that His Lordship [illegible] disappoint them, at all events.

It is generally believed that the Maharaja [of Tra]vancore will pay a visit to Lord Northbrook in the month of December next. When [illegible] ruler met the Governor General at the durbar [illegible] princes two or three years ago, he promised [illegible] at Calcutta, and it is in fulfilment of this [illegible] His Highness intends to visit the City of [illegible] understand that the First Prince of Travancore [will] accompany His Highness to Calcutta.

Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant [illegible] now on an inspection tour to all the [illegible] Madras Presidency. He has already [illegible] the ports [on t]he Western Coast, but wh[at] he has formed of them I cannot say. [illegible] attention should be directed to the wants [illegible] place of great commercial importance, [illegible] splendid harbour and all the facilities [illegible] Captain Taylor is reckoned as a [illegible] retrenchments; but if any clipping is [illegible] think his own department at Madras will only [illegible] for the marine establishments at the [illegible] barely sufficient for the work required [illegible] afraid the truth is becoming clearer th[illegible] appointment to the chiefship of the Marine in the Madras Presidency was a [illegible] is an outsider and can know very little of [illegible] ments of the entire department. Captain [illegible] been in the department for nearly 30 [years] when Mr. Dalrymple went away, [illegible] appointed Master Attendant of Madras.

I noticed a correspondent in the [illegible] objection to my expression "rascality [illegible] ism" as applied to the conduct of certain M[oplahs on] this coast, who kidnapped an East Indian [boy and] tried to convert him to Mahomedanism. The corres[pondent] knows evidently nothing of the [illegible] the Moplahs of Malabar, or he would not have [illegible] to take up the cudgels on their behalf. He [does not] know the extent of crime amongst them, the [illegible] and the dishonesty of a large proportion of th[em] [illegible] East Indian boy was led by promises [illegible] by illusory, to run away from his relations to [illegible] Mahomedan. If it were from conviction [illegible] [wan]ted to become a Mahomedan, would he [illegible] back to his [illegible] as soon as he was traced [illegible] I did [illegible]

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 24th September.

[illegible] Holland [illegible] been elected [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible] Cook has been appointed [illegible] Auditor [illegible] Office, [illegible] R. M. [illegible].

[illegible] to the [illegible] ances the [illegible] revolt in [illegible] against the [illegible] unsuccessfully [illegible] for help from [illegible].

[illegible] Government [illegible] used 60,000 [illegible] present.

[illegible] the [illegible] French [illegible] conference [illegible] of October.

THE MAIL.

[illegible] 22nd September.

[illegible] Bombay with [illegible] at noon to-day.

LONDON [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market [illegible] steady.

[illegible] 3/16d.

[illegible] for account [illegible] 92¼

[illegible] 1872 [illegible] 9[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tendency.

[illegible]

[illegible] understand that Bishop Douglas will return [illegible] from England a month hence.

[illegible] reports that Dr. Hackle, C. B., [illegible] Surgeon-General, a much respected and [illegible] officer, is very seriously ill.

[illegible] will, we are told, be shortly [illegible] in the Madras Presidency, to prepare a [illegible] opening industrial schools for poor [illegible] in that Presidency.

[illegible] de Lautour and Lieutenant Morgan [illegible] of the Hazara Mountain Battery are [illegible] to proceed to Calcutta to take part [illegible] expedition to the Duffla District.

In addition to the names given in yesterday's Gazette of officers who have sent in applications to retire under the new scheme, we may mention the name of Colonel Combe, of the 18th N. I.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bombay Civil Service in the order here mentioned—Mr. Henry Foster Silcock, Mr. Robert Courtenay, Mr. Alexander Cumine.

The [illegible] paper hears that a shallow bank is being thrown out from the spur at Goalundo so as to interfere with the navigation of steamers passing up and out. If the silt continues, the station will have to be abandoned.

A [illegible] correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that cholera made its appearance at that station at the beginning of the month, and that it became very rife during the past week, when the deaths were very numerous: the number of victims up to date is about a hundred. This week the disease has much abated.

To-day, by the mail, Mr. John Macpherson, Clerk of the Crown, proceeds to England. As he is a [illegible] young barrister, enjoying a [illegible] practice in Bombay, he will [illegible] return to this city when his health [illegible]. At present he contemplates taking [illegible] furlough.

The [illegible] half-yearly examination of [illegible] Civil Servants, Cantonment Magistrates, and others will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 27th proximo, at 11 A.M. Those desirous of being examined should send the necessary intimation to the Secretary to the Central Committee before the 19th proximo.

We understand that on the arrival of Mr. Pedder next week, Mr. Ravenscroft, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, will go to England on three months' privilege leave. It is probable that on his return to Bombay he will succeed Mr. W. S. Chapman, as Chief Secretary to Government, as it is said Mr. Chapman intends to go home on leave early next year.

The Allahabad paper says, authentic information has been received that no expensive operations are contemplated at Umballa this [illegible]. [illegible] Commander-in-Chief has his standing camp at Umballa, no doubt he will have opportunities of exercising troops that may be passing through, but beyond this there is no project on foot.

We learn from Matheran, whither a few enthusiastic people have gone to spend the holidays, that there was a great storm there on the morning of the 23rd, with thunder, lightning, and a perfect deluge of rain, which swelled the main waterfall to grandest dimensions. Dr. Simpson, the Superintendent, arrived on the hill two or three days ago. He gives over charge to Dr. [illegible] in November.

The [illegible] Magistrate of Madras, Mr. T. G. Clarke, retires from the bench on the 1st proximo, and will be succeeded by Major Weldon. Mr. Campbell succeeds Major Weldon so far as allowances are concerned. Mr. Strinivasa Row is to be transferred to the Town Police Court and will sit there with Mr. Campbell, and Mahomed H. Yusuf Sahib, Deputy Collector of Trichinopoly, has been appointed to the Egmore Court.

The [illegible] of two more mutineers is reported [illegible]. It is stated that Mirza Quavash, the [illegible] to the throne of Delhi, and Mirza Abdool, the son of his brother, Mirza Shagak, have been arrested at Oodeypore. During the Mutiny the former was appointed Colonel of the 72nd [illegible] and the latter Colonel of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, which mutinied in Meerut. They both went forth to fight against the English at Nujuf Gurh, where the rebel forces were defeated [illegible].

The *Pioneer*, speaking no doubt under inspiration, observes:—Some reports have been in circulation to the effect that Lord Napier would probably remain in his present command an extra [illegible] after April next, when his tour expires. We have no doubt whatever that if Lord Napier wishes to make this arrangement, he would find the Government of India cordially ready to fall in with his views, but we feel equal confidence in saying that the report, as taken to imply that any sort of understanding has been come to on the subject, or that the matter has even been broached, is entirely groundless.

The following is a list of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels belonging to the Bengal Army, who have sent in their names to the Adjutant General's Office to retire under the new arrangement. The total is so far 32, the names being as follows:—Colonels T[illegible]den, Oaseley, Bristow, Holmes, Unwin, C. [illegible] Smith, J. E. Fraser, C. Bacon, R. D. [illegible] Coxe, Need, Dunbar, D'Oyly, Gowen, [illegible] Stubbs, Poulton, C. Irvine, C. Anderson, [illegible] Fowle; Lieutenant-Colonels A. M. Mackenzie, C. Murray, Babbage, Hallet, F. P. Bailey, [illegible] White, H. F. Williams, St. George C. M. [illegible], F. A. Dickens, W. H. Smith, T. Taylor, and [illegible] P. Ogilvie.

It is [illegible] that a jockey attached to a [illegible] stable in England has made some startling confessions to Mr. Henry Chaplin in reference to the practice of "roping" horses, which, for the benefit of those not versed in Turf phraseology, means preventing their winning by pulling them back. That "roping" is extensively practised on the Turf is a painful fact. Last week we recorded the cases of two jockeys severely punished for so doing. But, after all, their instructors are the most to blame. We hope Mr. Chaplin will be able to make some use of the alleged disclosures, which may also perhaps serve a good purpose in India.

The following order, relative to the grant of casual and sick leave on full pay, has been circulated to all local Governments and Administrations for guidance:—"As regards casual leave, His Excellency in Council observes that such leave is not recognized by Government, and that it is irregular for the head of a *department* to grant it. The head of an *office* may, no doubt, exercise a discretion and allow any member of his establishment to be absent for a few days at a time if he can do so conveniently and without any expense to [illegible] State; but a system of granting formal leave under the name of casual leave is unauthorized, and should cease. His Excellency in Council further desires that the grant of casual leave by the head of an office be not notified in any form, even in the publication known as the *Departmental Gazette*."

The Poona Horse and Cattle Show was opened by His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday afternoon. His Excellency was received by the Commander-in-Chief, the Committee and the principal residents and visitors of Poona, and the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Havelock, [illegible] pointed out the leading features of the show [illegible] to His Excellency that in number [illegible] and quality of the stock exhibited, a marked improvement was observable upon the exhibitions of the two previous years. The Governor [illegible] Mr. Havelock and the Committee for their exertions, and expressed regret that that gentleman's departure on furlough to England would deprive the Committee of his valuable assistance next year. In consequence of the unpropitious state of the weather [illegible] ladies were present; but the arrangements, we are told, were in every respect satisfactory. The band of H. M.'s 68th Regiment was in attendance.

A PATENT, that is not unlikely to have a great influence on the trade of the future, has been taken out by a well-known firm in London, Messrs. Goundry and Co., Cooper's Court, Crutched Friars. The process, we understand, is a very easy and cheap one, and consists simply in subjecting ordinary tea to great pressure by hydraulic machinery, and by which its bulk is reduced to about one third. By this means it is formed into a solid cake, from which small portions can easily be detached for use. The advantages claimed are that the aroma and flavour of the tea are extremely well preserved and that the juices containing in the interior of the leaf, which as at present used generally escape the boiling water, are exposed and utilised. The process is so very simple and easy as not to increase the cost of the tea, indeed it may possibly be found to economise the preserving charges. The effect of the pressure is further said to be remarkable in adding very greatly to the strength and flavour of the tea. As the process ought properly to take place at the tea gardens in India and China, it is evident a large saving in carriage and weight would thereby be effected.

On the 29th August there was launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Gourlay Brothers, Dundee, a large iron screw-steamer. Some time ago the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company contracted with the firm to build two screw steamers. In March last the half of the contract was completed by the launch of the largest ship ever built in Dundee, the Teheran. The sister ship now launched is of exactly the same dimensions—360 feet long, 36 feet broad, and 26 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She is of the highest class at Lloyd's and is extra strengthened. The rig is that of a barque, and the gross register is 2,550 tons. The engines, which are surface-condensing high and low pressure, are of 450-horse power. There are six boilers, and besides steering the vessel by the hand, it will be possible to do so by steam. As she moved off the ways she was christened the Thibet. The Thibet leaves London for Bombay on the 13th October as an extra steamer. On the 31st August Messrs. Denney and Sons launched from their yard at Dumbarton a steamer for the British India Steam Navigation Company. She is 297 feet long, 33 feet broad, 26 feet 6 inches deep, and her gross tonnage is 906 tons. Her engines are 200 nominal horse power, and she has been fitted up with all the latest improvements. On leaving the ways she was called the Canara.

THE GLOBE.—Anglo-Indians must, perhaps, always have some cause for discontent, but we were scarcely prepared for the grievance recently made known in one of the Indian journals. The Marquis of Salisbury, it appears, is not sufficiently polite to our Indian officers. A large number of these gentlemen—so, at least, we are informed by the *Pioneer*—are anxious to leave cards on the Secretary for India, but they experience some uneasiness as to whether these valuable documents reach their destination. "It does seem strange," writes this journal in distressed tones, "that the wish to pay ordinary respect to the chief of your Department should be looked upon as an intrusion." It does, indeed, and as the number of those who wish, like Mr. Toots, "to leave cards" must be comparatively small, some arrangement might perhaps be made by which so innocent a desire could be satisfied. At present the difficulty of offering this humble tribute of respect to the Marquis of Salisbury seems, from the account given, to be considerable. The applicant, we are assured, wanders through "these desolate corridors," and at length summons courage to put his request into words. He is asked if he has business, and he replies that he wants nothing, "except the opportunity of behaving like a gentleman." Then he is referred to Mr. Walpole, who, still with the idea of business in his mind, replies very naturally that, "unless the matter is urgent," Lord Salisbury must be communicated with through his subordinates. At this point it would seem the individual who "wants the opportunity of behaving like a gentleman" grows indignant, for according to the *Pioneer*, he retorts—"There is no matter and no urgency, but if I put my card on your table, will it see any further?" Mr. Toots would have said—"It's of no consequence," and he left a pack of cards in childlike faith that they would be delivered. But, in truth, Anglo-Indians should seriously reflect that the Secretary for India in all probability has enough work in the business of his Department to occupy official hours. Leaving [illegible] a polite [illegible], it would be rather hard upon the heads of Government Departments if they were perpetually at the mercy of every one anxious for "the opportunity of behaving like a gentleman."

MADRAS, it appears, has for some time past (nearly twelve months) been in possession of three Public Clocks, which are to be controlled by electricity, and the Government Astronomer [illegible] instructions as to their disposal. [illegible] accounts for the delay in advising their erection, in suitable positions, by the [illegible] that the performance of the [illegible] Clock had been anything but satisfactory. This [illegible] was entirely due to a very ingenious but injudicious application of a new magnetic method of correction, which, after long and repeated trials, has been entirely dispensed with and replaced by a far more simple contrivance depending upon gravitation alone, with a result so far satisfactory that Mr. Pogson is now prepared to set the other clocks in motion as soon as they may be placed in the positions which may [illegible] assigned them. He proposes that the largest, which is a double-faced clock, thirty-six inches in diameter, shall be mounted on the roof of the Marine Office, opposite to the Master Attendant's Office, so that one side shall face the sea and the other the public road. The second clock is proposed to set up somewhere on the Mount Road, the original spot suggested having been close to Government House gates. Messrs. Orr and Co., however, have offered to keep the three clocks in repair if permitted to have the Mount Road clock placed in a recess at the north end of their new building; and as Mr. Pogson considers that as good a position as any other, and there is no one else in Madras to whom the care of the clocks could, in his opinion, be so well entrusted, he recommends the acceptance of the offer. This clock is provided with a substantial iron turret, sixteen feet high by four and a half broad, resting on a massive iron base two feet deep. Its dial is thirty-two inches in diameter. No site for the third clock has yet been proposed. It is precisely similar to the one intended for the Mount Road. Government has approved of the site proposed for the double-faced clock. And the Consulting Architect to Government has been directed, in communication with the President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, and the District Engineer, Presidency, to report on the suitability of the site selected by the Government Astronomer for the second clock, as well as select and report a site, in consultation with him, for the third clock.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING AT TANNA.

We hear that the thunder-storm which passed over Bombay on Wednesday afternoon was attended with fatal results at Tanna. Three children were struck by the electric fluid and killed instantaneously. Two of them were discovered standing erect, their bodies being completely charred.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

On the 8th of July last Muktoom Walud Fukeersaheb, Abdool Emamsaheb, Rudra Erapa, and Balapa Ningapa were sentenced by the District Judge of Belgaum, the first two to rigorous imprisonment for a term of five years, and the third and fourth prisoners to imprisonment of a similar description for a period of two years, upon being convicted, the former of house-breaking and theft, and the latter with having dishonestly received stolen property. It appeared that, on the night of the 15th April last, the complainant, a certain Dattu Rao, after carefully shutting his house, found, when he awoke on the following morning, that a hole had been made in the wall, the bolt carefully pushed back, and a cupboard rifled of its contents to the value of Rs. 989. The robbers tossed away articles of little value, but carried off the ornaments of gold and silver. The police were shortly after successful in coming upon their track; and on the 6th of May following, the son-in-law of the complainant joined the chief constable, who had already arrested some of the delinquents, who took them to the houses of prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 and caused them to restore several of the stolen articles that had been sold to them, after which they made a full and voluntary confession of the robbery. The prisoners had, according to their own statement, after securing the property which was contained in two wooden boxes, carried it away outside the village and sat down under a mango tree. They then proceeded to break open the boxes, and keeping the gold and silver ornaments threw away all the miscellaneous things. A division of the spoil next followed, and after disposing of a portion of the jewellery, buried the rest in different remote parts of the village. The case was referred a few days ago before the Hon'ble Messrs. Justices West and Nanabhai Haridas, and their Lordships confirmed the sentences passed upon them by Mr. C. F. Shaw, the District Judge of Belgaum.

BOMBAY.

MR. BORRODAILE, Collector of Ahmedabad, left Surat by steamer on the 22nd inst. and proceeded to Gogo.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—One Abdool Mirza reported to the police the theft of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 12, from his house during his absence.

AN ACCIDENT.—Two Hindoo women yesterday accidentally fell into a well, but were soon taken out, and found to have sustained very slight injuries.

HOLIDAYS.—The annual October vacation of the High Court, Original Side, will be from Monday, the 12th October, to Wednesday, the 11th of November, both days inclusive.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning on view of the body of one Baboola Ramjee, late a prisoner in the House of Correction. Verdict—that death was caused from dysentery.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—One Kanjeebhoy Byramjee, residing at Breach Candy Road, reported the loss of [illegible] pieces of wearing apparel, supposed to have been stolen by a Parsee who visited his house on the morning of the previous day.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mahomed Suliman, a buggy driver, was charged by Inspector Longden with rash and negligent driving. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

PILOTAGE FEES AT KURRACHEE.—A revised scale of pilotage fees chargeable upon all classes of vessels entering or leaving the port of Kurrachee, in supersession of those established by Government notification, dated 15th November 1784, is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The new scale will come in force on the 1st proximo.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday a labourer while assisting to discharge cargo on board the s. s. Ethiopia was severely hurt by an iron bar falling upon him. Another labourer, Mahomed Cassum, while working on board the s.s. Penang, had his hands accidentally crushed between two bales of cotton. Both men were promptly removed to hospital.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of death registered during the week ending Wednesday, the 22nd September, was 265, being 20 less than in the preceding week, 46 less than the total of the week ending 23rd September 1874, and 48 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 274 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 14th September 1874, Rs. 37,55,047; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 9,744; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,004; balance, Rs. 36,64,787. There are in addition 14,395 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN SIND.—Colonel Lambert's absence from Kurrachee for twelve months will bring about the transfer of Colonel Dunsterville from Hyderabad to Kurrachee, Colonel Dunsterville being relieved by Major Wallace, whose place as Judge of the Small Cause Court here will be taken by Mr. Tyndall, the Deputy Collector of Jerruck; this officer will revert to his present post on the return from Europe of Major Ross, who will take up afresh the duties now discharged by Major Wallace.—*Sindian.*

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, one Lawrence Fernandez was charged by another Portuguese, Bastian Fegiado, with assaulting him on the previous day. It appeared that both the parties occupy rooms in the same boarding house, and on the evening of that day the prisoners went into complainant's room and, after lighting his *bidee* from his lamp, blew it out. The complainant requested to know why he chose to put his light out, when the prisoner replied by throwing an empty bottle at him. His Worship, after hearing further evidence, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Mahomed Alli Ebrahimjee was charged by a Mr. Ruttonjee Maneckjee with the theft of Rs. 29 in cash. The complainant represented that he was a share-broker and resided at the Marine Lines, and in company with his nephew went yesterday morning to the Marine Lines station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to see some of his relatives who were about to leave Bombay by the train. The complainant's nephew had with him the money, which was securely tied up in a silk handkerchief. After walking for some little time on the platform he called out that he had dropped the money, and immediately communicated with the railway police constable. Upon making enquiries the prisoner was arrested and the money found on his person. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Luxi Gopinath was charged at the instance of another Hindoo with the theft of two dhotars. The prosecutor stated that he happened to be at his meals on the previous day, when he heard a noise proceeding from an adjoining room. He immediately went in and detected the prisoner in the act of taking away the dhotars, and upon seeing him he attempted to make off, but was secured before he could leave the house, and made over to a police constable. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to 3 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.—In connection with the above we take the opportunity to mention that the complaints from residents of Girgaum, of repeated and daring thefts, have, recently become so numerous, that the police in that locality would do well to avail themselves of a hint to exercise greater vigilance. It would appear that scarcely a day passes without a complaint from some resident of Borebhat Gully and its immediate vicinity, and it is believed that the thieves prowl about, in that neighbourhood with perfect impunity and in considerable numbers, to the no small discomfort of their victims.

CHEATING.—Yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Amrootha Mahadew was charged by a certain Mahadew Dhondoo with obtaining from him by false pretences on the 23rd inst. a silver waist-chain of the value of Rs. 35. The prosecutor, it seemed, had no previous acquaintance with the prisoner and met him for the first time on that day on the Mahaluxmee Road. The prisoner here went up to him, and representing that he had a gold chain for sale which he was prepared to sell him very cheap. The complainant, however, replied that he had no money with him but would endeavour to obtain it from a friend who resided in the neighbourhood. The prisoner agreed to wait in the street while the other went to his friend. He shortly afterwards returned with a silver waist-chain, which the prisoner consented to receive in exchange together with a sum of money which was to be paid by monthly instalments. At this moment a policeman came up and arrested both the men, and after hearing the explanation of the prosecutor took them away to a European police officer. It turned out subsequently that the chain which the prisoner was anxious to dispose of was of brass; and His Worship, upon the evidence, convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday at its registered office, No. 26, Shamsjee Hassajee Street, when Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey was voted to the chair. The advertisement convening the meeting was read, and the following special resolutions, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 9th inst., were then unanimously confirmed:—

Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, and seconded by Mr. Jafferbhoy Moledina:—"That the capital of the company be increased from rupees four lakhs to rupees six lakhs by the issue of 400 new shares of Rs. 500 each."

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Cawasjee, and seconded by Mr. Moorarjee Khimjee:—That in view of such increase of capital, Clause 103 of Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—That Section (a. b.) of clause 103 be omitted, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—" (a. b.) That the said Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Company shall be entitled to receive as their remuneration commission at the rate of three pies per pound avoirdupois upon the weight of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and sold by the company, provided, however, that in case the number of spindles set up shall exceed 15,000, but shall not exceed 25,000; the said Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Company shall receive such commission and the proportion which 15,000 spindles bears to the actual number set up, and, in case the number of spindles set up, shall exceed 25,000 the said Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Company shall not receive any commission on the proportion which 10,000 spindles besides to the actual number set up."

Proposed by Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee:—That the following clause be added after Sec. V. of Clause 101:—" VI. To extend the press business of the company to station or stations in the mofussil as the directors may, from time to time, think desirable and for such purpose to purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, and property, and to erect and, from time to time, to remove, sell, and dispose of presses and other matters or things necessary or expedient for the purposes aforesaid."

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain W. Stewart, R.N.R., will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev Mr and Mrs Clarke and two children.
Mrs W Scott.
Capt A G W Hemans.
Mr James Martin.
Mr William Watte.
Miss Stewart.
Mr and Mrs A G Horsden and three children.
Mr H B Chapman.
Mr Macpherson.
Mrs. Donohoe and child.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T C Abbott.
Mr C Gregory.
Mr H Watkins.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs C D Field.
Mr and Mrs Farie and three children.
Mr Druitt.
Mr E A Bradbury.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr P W Ludovici.

A PROSECUTION FOR EMBEZZLEMENT UNDER THE EXTRADITION ACT.

VERTEL *alias* MAX HERTEL, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for the fourth time, charged by Mr. Otto Nolke, the German Consul, with having embezzled at Dresden a sum of 5,000 thalers (7,500 Rs.) The prisoner, it will be remembered, had come to Bombay on the 4th ultimo, and Mr. Nolke, acting under instructions received from Germany, had caused him to be arrested immediately upon his arrival. The prisoner, who is a young man of only 20 years of age, had been three times remanded to jail, pending receipt of the documents relative to his case. The papers had at length come to hand by the last mail, and his Worship was enabled to proceed with the case yesterday.

Mr. Nolke deposed—I am a member of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, and reside in Bombay—Irea these depositions (Exhibits A.) These are copies. They are duly authenticated and bear the signature of the Assessor, Von Bruch of Dresden and the signature of the Minister of Justice of Dresden, and the signature of the Officer of Foreign Affairs of the Empire of Germany at Berlin, and the seals of the parties, respectively. I see the duplicate copy of the warrant of arrest (Exhibit B.) It is signed by the Assessor of Dresden, the Minister of Justice at Dresden, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire of Germany, and it also bears the respective seals of the parties. I believe the accused is the person Max Louis Hertel mentioned in the depositions and the warrant of arrest.

The accused declined to cross-examine.

The following is a copy of the depositions taken at the District Court of Dresden on the 7th of August last:—

Mr. Eugen Gutman, the director of the Dresdner Bank, of No. 91 Prager street:—I am called as aforestated and was born here on the 24th of June 1840; am of Jewish religion, and in no way whatever related to the accused Hertel. The accused was engaged as a clerk in the Dresdner Bank, of which I am the director, since November last year up to the time he absconded at the latter end of June last. His yearly salary was 400 thalers. On the 16th February last he received notice to quit the service of the Bank on the 1st April 1874. Upon his own solicitation, however, he was allowed to remain, but would have had to leave on the 1st July 1874. The reason he received notice was, that he led a loose life and could not command confidence. I cannot personally say more, as these statements and others to the effect that Hertel was in the habit of converting money left in his treasury to his own use only reached me by hearsay. Hertel was in charge of a treasury of about at most 10,000 thalers to carry on current payments upon cheques. His (Hertel's) treasury was fourteen days previous to his absenting himself, checked by a Mr. Blockmann, after which it was taken from him (Hertel) to keep him employed till the 1st of July. He was entrusted with 8,000 thalers in order to carry on payments upon share certificates which were then about due, and which might be entrusted for payment. On the 27th of June last Hertel left the Bank, and stated that he was going to a place called Lommatzsch to see his relations. On the same day one of the Bank's cashiers, a Mr. Diller, came to my house and showed me a letter from Hertel, wherein he stated that he had to leave Dresden on account of his being much in debt. This aroused my suspicion, and without properly knowing then that anything was wrong, I sent telegraphic messages to the principal seaports to have Hertel taken up. Next day I went to the Bank, and in the presence of Mr. Blockmann opened Hertel's desk, and checked his treasury, but could not find anything wrong with the same. Upon further enquiry, a Mr. Vetterlein, a cashier, informed me that he gave Hertel on the evening of the 27th June last, 5,000 thalers on a bond or I. O. U. There is a custom among the cashiers of the Bank of which I very much disapprove, that in order to save the trouble of going to the somewhat distant head cashier, they borrow from each other upon a receipt. This was the case with Hertel, who went to Mr. Vetterlein and asked him for the loan of 5,000 thalers for business purposes. What has become of the letter I cannot say. This is all that I can say in this matter. I identify Hertel as it is an exceedingly true likeness of him (upon showing witness a photograph in part 5, Volume H. H. H. of the Police Gazette of Saxony.)

Mr. Christian William Hermann Vitterlein deposed—My name is as before stated. I was born on the 23rd February 1830 at Chemnitz. I profess the Lutheran Religion, and am in no way related to the accused Hertel. On the 27th June last, about 5 p.m., Hertel, with whom I was employed in one and the same room at the Bank of Dresden, came to me and said, "Give me 5,000 thalers quickly as I require it for business purposes." Here I must remark that there is a custom approved of by the Directors which permits the officers of the cash department to assist each other with certain descriptions of money and notes for urgent business purposes. In such cases a receipt is given to serve as a voucher for the treasury into which it is placed. As soon as the pressure of business is over it is withdrawn and exchanged by returning the cash obtained. This procedure is justified by the long distance which the head treasury is away from the other departments, as it often happens that the head cashier may not be able to meet a call for certain monies at once, and a person may have to go several times on the same errand, which would keep customers waiting too long; and hence it happens that Bank employes help each other in this way. I had no ground upon which to refuse Hertel. I did not know that he was ordered to leave the service on the 1st [illegible] to go, but then it was said that the Directors had reconsidered the matter. At the same time Hertel was a cashier with at least about 8,000 thalers in his charge. I did not know that Hertel's removal from the cheque to the share department had any connection whatever with his having received notice to leave. Had I known this I should not have given Hertel the money he asked for. But not knowing it, I gave him from my treasury 5,000 thalers in 100 and 50 thaler notes. The bond or I. O. U. was ready. He gave it to me and I gave him the money. I could not believe that Hertel, whose uncle is Burgomaster of Dresden and his father a clergyman, would turn out a felon. To the latter feeling I only gave room when I entered the Bank at 9 o'clock on the 30th June and was told by Mr. Diller that Hertel had left Dresden, and gone abroad on account of debts; and that he (Diller) had received a letter from Hertel to that effect. The bond or I. O. U. I made over to a Mr. Herna, the headman of the Bank. I identify the photograph as that of Max Hertel.

The above depositions were yesterday read over to the [illegible] of which he [illegible] applied at his [illegible]. [illegible] who had nothing to say was after this [illegible] to await his surrender [illegible] provisions of the Extradition Act of 1870.

HIGH COURT.—2[illegible]

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE [illegible].)

GUNPUTRAM HEMJEE V. MANOKLAL ATMARAM AND ANOTHER.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* against Manoklal Atmaram and Hurgovin Coober, calling upon them to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against them for contempt of the process of the Court. The learned counsel moved on the affidavit of the plaintiff, which stated that by an order of the Court, dated 16th July 1874, he was put into possession of two compartments of house No. 8, situated in the Bhooleshwur road, on the 5th inst., and that he placed a padlock on the door communicating between his compartments and the third compartment occupied by defendant Manoklal, and got the same boarded up and put another padlock on the outer door of the hall. While the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Alfred Swift, and his bailiff were coming downstairs after putting plaintiff in possession of the house, Hurgovin Coober attempted to force open the outer door of the hall; and had it not been for the removal of Hurgovin by the Deputy Sheriff, he would have there and then forced open the door. Immediately after the Deputy Sheriff and his bailiff had gone down, but before they had actually left the house, defendant Manoklal, Hurgovin Coober, and others broke open the outer door of the hall and the inner door leading from the hall into the defendant Manoklal's compartment by breaking the padlocks which had been placed upon them, and removed the boarding and retook possession of the hall and the two side rooms. Defendant Manoklal admitted, before his Lordship, Mr. Justice Marriott, on the 22nd inst., during the investigation of plaintiff's petition, that he broke open the padlocks after the Deputy Sheriff and his bailiff had left, and that he remained in possession until the evening of that day, the 6th instant. Manoklal has been ever since in possession of the hall in defiance of the writ of this Court.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling on Manoklal Atmaram and Hurgovin Coober to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against them for contempt of the process of the Court.

[illegible] SELLA V. RAGHUNATH [illegible] AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from selling the premises in the plaint mentioned. The second and third defendants had mortgaged the property to the plaintiff, which the first defendant had now attached in execution of a decree obtained by him and had advertised it for sale on the 7th October next.

Mr. Justice Marriott—The ordinary practice is that a mortgagee has no right to come in and stop a sale. Is your mortgage questioned?

Mr. Inverarity—It is admitted by the second and third defendants; but the first defendant does not recognise it. We seek to have our mortgage declared to be a valid one.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Inverarity applied for an *ad interim* injunction to stay the sale.

His Lordship said there was a full fortnight to run before the date of the sale; and that he was disposed to grant only a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Inverarity undertook to serve the rule in a day or as soon as it was issued.

Conditional upon the rule being served on Saturday (to-morrow,) his Lordship granted an injunction to stay the sale of the premises.

SHAMRAO PANDURANG V. NOWROJEE BHICKAJEE KOOTAR.

Mr. Telang, instructed by the plaintiff, a solicitor of the Court, moved for a final foreclosure of the mortgage executed by defendant to plaintiff. His Lordship had made a decree in the case in February last, by which defendant was ordered to deliver up possession of the premises to plaintiff immediately, and upon his paying plaintiff Rs. 6,000 within a certain time, plaintiff was ordered to reconvey the property to defendant. If the money was not paid within the time, defendant was to be debarred from all claim to the house. Since then defendant, not having paid the money, had filed his petition and schedule. Plaintiff had served notice of this application upon the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application, directing that the defendant should be served with a notice as well, and that the plaintiff should get a certificate from the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court to show that the petition still remains on the files of the Court and that the Official Assignee has still the equity of redemption.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shunker Wassoodewjee, a Government pensioner.
Romanjee Hoosenjee, a native doctor.
Hartwig Ludwig Christopher Seitz, a surgeon.
Babajee Wittojee, a muccadum of Pointsmen in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Sheik Bajoobhoy Babunbhoy, a muccadum in H. M.'s Dockyard.
Edmund William Popkiss, a Guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Cursetjee Sorabjee, a merchant.
Mungesh Hurry, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company Auditor's Office.
Siwpurtab Jusraz, who lately traded in partnership with Hurmookroy Jusraz and Budreedass Gunneshdass, under the name, style, and firm of Hurmookroy Siwpurtab.
Nursingdass Jusraz, a broker.
Bulwantrao Vissajee, a turban folder.
Narrayen Luxumon, a carpenter.
Wamon Bulwant Josey, a shroff.
Lalljee Tokursey, a building Contractor.
Byramjee Jehangeer, Unemployed.
Syed Hoossein bin Syed Muhabboy Atar, a dealer in Perfumery.
Sewram Darkoojee, a gardener.
Alli bin Hoossein Nassur, formerly a ship merchant, now unemployed.
Cowasjee Eduljee, an Agent in Calcutta of the Port Canning Company.
Marratha Rama Manajee and Luxumon Rama, the first named Insolvent is a milkman, and the second a labourer.
Agre Gunnoo Dhurmojee, a type-caster.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge on 12th, 16 feet 10 inches. Floods abating. Indus encroached a little on Amri and Bada. Cattle suffering from rinderpest in Kohistan. Fever prevalent.

Haidarabad.—River 2 inches higher than at date of last report, and 5 feet higher than on same date last year. Postal communication with Bombay restored. Public health generally good.

Shikarpur.—River risen again over 2 feet, but floods steadily subsiding. Slight rain on night of 10th accompanied with thunder. Days hot but nights cool with very heavy dew. Fever prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi operations commenced. Flood water decreasing steadily. Weather fair, with heavy dew. Fever and cold throughout the district. Cattle disease reported in taluka Jacobabad.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 3·74. Crops revived and in excellent condition. Fever commenced as usual.

Kaira.—Rain 2·51; good fall throughout the collectorate. Prospect of the season good. Fever commencing.

Surat.—Rain 3 inches 40 cents. Crops good.

Broach.—Rain 5 inches 79 cents. Fall seasonable and good for crops. Fever slightly prevalent.

Khandeish.—Rain 1 inch 16 cents at Dhulia; much more wanted. Cotton and other crops improved. Cattle-disease in Southern and Western talukas. Public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 46 cents. Cotton crops benefitted thereby. Crops and public health good. Cattle disease abating.

Tanna.—Rain 2 inches 95 cents. Want for rice crops in Dhanu, Mahim, and Wada talukas; also for nagli crops in the last. Fever in Mahim, Wada and Shahpur, cattle-disease in Shahpur, Wara and Murbar talukas, and diarrhœa in Dhanu.

Poona.—Rain 54 cents; fallen more or less in all talukas. Crops doing generally well, excepting at Indapur, where fever prevails. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagger.—Rain 2·50; more wanted in some talukas. Cattle-disease in Shoogaon, Ankola, and Parner talukas. Public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 2·2. Preparation for rabi in progress. Cotton crops good.

Satara.—Rain 74 cents; wanted in Wai. Kharif crops generally good. Sowing of rabi partially commenced in Jaoli. Fever in Walwa.

Belgaum.—Rain 61 cents. Crops slightly damaged by excessive fall. Locusts in Chikodi and murrain in a few talukas.

Dharwar.—Excessive rain in Gadak, Nowlgund, and Ron talukas. Crops slightly damaged. Many houses fell, especially at Gadak. Cotton sowing in progress. Dysentery prevails in Mugud Petta.

Kaladgi.—Rain 1 inch 96 cents. Crops flourishing everywhere. Health good.

Kanara.—Rain 5 inches 50 cents at Karwar. Crops good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Wudwan.—Rain 2·36. Crops and health in the states as before.

Rajkot.—Rain 79 cents; more wanted. Weather hot and cloudy. General health good in Rajkot. Slight fever in other parts.

Baroda.—Rain 3 inches 95 cents. Crops thriving. Public health good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 14th instant). Rain 3 inches 96 cents. Rice and other crops in good condition.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant). Rain 4 inches 27 cents. Sowing of powta and koolth in progress. Early crops almost ready for harvest. Dysentery, fever, and cattle-disease in the town of Ratnagiri and in Khed taluka. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Rajapur taluka.

INDIAN NEWS.

EXECUTION AT DACCA.—On Friday a few minutes after 7 A. M., the man convicted some time ago of a double murder and sentenced at the Sessions to death, by Mr. C. B. Garrett, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. He was a Mahomedan, and, like most of his co-religionists, a believer in fate. His demeanour was calm, and ascending the scaffold, his last request [illegible]. It is a wholesome rule that all executions are to be conducted within the jail walls.—*Bengal Times.*

THE DINDIGUL MAIL ROBBERY.—The Madura correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—Your readers will be interested to hear what became of the police investigations touching the recent Mail-robberies near Dindigul. In the case of the first robbery their inquiries have been labour thrown away, for not the slightest clue has been obtained as to the free-booters' whereabouts. I have since learned on the best authority that the robbers' gains amounted that night to a lack of Rupees in the aggregate. A single letter from Tuticorin, I hear, contained Rs. 10,000. The second attempt on the Mail, denounced by the police as a fabrication, is likely to turn out something more serious than they expected. The parties arrested at the instance of the runners were released by the police, as you are already aware; but instead of letting the fellows go quietly, and without any attempt at self-glorification, the guardians of the public peace were officious enough to solicit the sanction of [illegible] Magistrate [illegible] prosecuting the informants [illegible] trouble. As might be expected, the Magistrate decided [illegible] the matter before he could [illegible] police. [illegible] before him at Madura on the 10th inst., and the inquiry was to have been held that day, but the accused persons did not put in their appearance as ordered, and warrants, as I hear, have been issued for their apprehension. How the inquiry may terminate I cannot tell; but I am sure that the matter will receive a thorough investigation at the hands of our worthy magistrate, and that the offenders will be punished whoever they may be.

BREAK OF GAUGE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 27th March 1873.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have to acknowledge receipt of your Despatch, No. 40, of 14th February 1873.

2. In my Despatch, No. 72, dated 26th October 1870, Lord Mayo was informed that the question of adopting a narrow gauge for the Punjaub and Indus Valley lines of railway was left to the decision of the Government of India.

3. In their Despatch, No. 2, of the 10th January 1871, that Government informed me of the decision they had arrived at and of the grounds on which that decision was based.

4. Active operations have since been going on in the construction of the lines upon the system thus adopted.

5. On the 9th October 1872 I forwarded to you a letter, with enclosures from Mr. Lee Smith, representing the possibility of constructing a line down the Indus Valley, on the standard gauge, at a cost not exceeding that which would be required for the construction of the narrow gauge.

6. In forwarding that letter it was not my intention to express any desire that your Government should re-open the question which had been decided by the Government of Lord Mayo. It was a decision, however, mainly founded on considerations of economy; and much doubt would have been thrown upon it if it could indeed be shown that no economy would arise in the construction and working of a railway on the narrow gauge as compared with the construction and working of a railway on the standard guage. I was therefore desirous that evidence tended with a view to the establishment of this conclusion [illegible] an engineer who had for a time been in the [illegible] the Government of India, should be sifted by your professional advisers.

7. Very recently a discussion on the same subject has been raised in the House of Commons, in which much difference of opinion was expressed; and in the course of it Mr. Gladstone intimated that the arguments on both sides would be carefully examined in the light of that discussion, and in the light of such other facts and arguments as may be considered to bear upon the policy involved.

8. Since the close of that discussion I have received your despatch now under acknowledgment, and I learn from it that your Government does not support the argument of Mr. Lee Smith, to the effect that no saving of outlay would be secured by the adoption of a narrow as compared with a broad gauge. You estimate the saving at upwards of 720,000*l.*, and it appears that this estimate is founded on the supposition that the broad gauge may be worked with a lighter and cheaper rail. If this should ultimately be found not to answer the purpose, and if, consequently, it becomes necessary to provide the standard gauge with the standard weight of rail, then the saving on the narrow gauge would be much greater, namely, more than a million and a half of money (1,536,200*l.*).

9. Nevertheless, as I do not assume that even this difference of cost, taken alone, is decisive on the question, I have gone again very carefully into the whole case, and I have now to communicate to your Excellency the view I take of the fundamental facts, and of the leading considerations which govern the question with which we have had to deal.

10. The sum of nearly ninety-four million sterling (94,000,000*l.*) has already been raised on the security of the Government of India for the construction of railways in that country. This sum has been raised mainly at home, and is held only in very small proportions by natives of India. The guaranteed interest on this sum is not recovered from the produce of the railways. On the contrary, there is a very large annual deficiency which amounted last year to upwards of 1,100,000*l.* This deficiency has to be made good out of the taxation of the people. In any country this would be serious. But it has a special significance in India. There, the national debt is also held in very small proportion by natives. The great loss arising out the interest of railway capital thus adds to the formidable sums which are annually raised by taxes in India and which are only seen by the people in the shape of remittances to England.

11. We may fairly hope for some amendment in this state of things in the progress of time. But it is evident that the construction of railways is not followed in India by the same rapid increase of traffic and of enterprise which almost invariably follows in countries inhabited by Europeans. The poverty of the people, the absence of capital, the comparatively stagnant habits and conditions of eastern life, establish in this respect a difference of which we must take grave account.

12. The anxiety which your Government has expressed on the subject of taxation, the arrest which you have put upon the application of local cesses, even for the most legitimate purposes, and the desire you have evinced to reduce Imperial taxation, are sufficient indications of the sense of risk which is impressed on the minds of those who have to do with the Government of India, in connection with any unnecessary increase on the burdens of the people.

13. Deeply impressed with the same feeling, and looking to the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of avoiding steady increase in the cost of civil administration, looking also to the many works of irrigation and agricultural improvement which we cannot overtake, I am compelled to regard economy in the construction of railways as a matter which assumes a character and importance altogether different from those which attach to it in European countries.

14. On these grounds it appeared to the Government of India in 1870, and it appeared to the Secretary of State in Council, that the time had come for passing in review what had already been accomplished by railway expenditure in India, and for considering under what conditions it would be prudent or safe to extend and to continue it.

15. Taking that review again, I find that we have now connected on one uniform gauge the whole of the three great Presidency towns of India, that we have established direct communication between the two great commercial ports of Bombay on the west, and Calcutta on the east, and that each of these is similarly connected with Lahore, which is the capital of our most distant Province on the North Western frontier.

16. These trunk lines embrace about 3,050 miles of rail. They traverse the whole length of the Valley of the Ganges, affording easy access to all the Provinces on either side of it. They cross the peninsula of India through the Central Provinces. They pass in the vicinity of the richest agricultural districts, and of the only districts having considerable promise of coal and iron; and, with some important branch lines which are now in progress, they will enable the produce of Oude, of the North West Provinces, and of the Punjaub to find its way either to Calcutta or Bombay.

17. This great system of communication may well be considered as sufficiently complete; not so complete, perhaps, as abundant wealth and abundant promises of return might tempt us to desire; but, under the peculiar conditions to which I have referred, requiring only to be supplemented in course of time, as carefully and as economically as possible, by feeding and subsidiary lines.

18. It is universally acknowledged that if such lines are to be constructed at all in a country which is comparatively so poor as India, and where the prospect of return has been so small even on the most promising lines, they must be constructed on a much more economical system than that which has hitherto prevailed.

19. The only question, therefore, which arose, was, whether the extension line in the Punjab, beyond Lahore, and the junction line down the Valley of the Indus, should be made exceptions to the general principle applicable to other lines of a similar character.

20. This question must be considered on two distinct grounds; those, namely, which are connected with commercial traffic, and those which are connected with military communication.

21. As regards commercial traffic, I need hardly say that the prospects of any direct or speedy return from railways in the Punjaub, or down the thinly-peopled Valley of the Indus, are very remote indeed. It was not without some doubt that I gave my assent to the construction of these lines at all at the present time; and although in my Despatch of October 1870, I was disposed to place a high value on the indirect results of these subsidiary lines on commerce and agriculture, yet, if the prospect of direct returns from commercial traffic had been alone in view, that assent would probably have been withheld.

22. Nevertheless, it is important to observe that even if any of the traffic having its centre at Lahore were intended for export at Calcutta, and if it were to come from the more distant parts of the Punjaub by a narrow gauge line, then such produce would only be in the same position as the produce of all the other Provinces which may be served by subsidiary lines. In all of these Provinces, many of which will yield tenfold the amount of produce, there must always be one break of gauge at the point where the cheaper and subsidiary lines join the trunk lines. If this objection is to be considered as more serious than the heavier cost of construction, then the whole of India must be covered with the more costly gauge, and the policy of adopting a cheaper system for the subsidiary lines would have to be abandoned altogether.

23. The fact, however, is that in this respect the Punjab would be in an exceptionally favourable position, because its natural and nearest outlet on the seaboard would be not Calcutta, but Kurrachee; and with this port it would have continuous and unbroken connection on a separate system of narrow-gauge lines, which for this purpose would be complete in itself. As regards, therefore, any possible export trade in the products of the Punjab, or of the Indus Valley, there would no break of gauge.

24. This evil, whatever it may amount to will, on the contrary, arise only if the standard gauge be carried beyond Lahore, and if the whole future system of the Punjaub, and of possible branches from the Indus Valley, be not also completed on the same more costly system.

25. I am of opinion, therefore, that as regards commercial traffic, the trade of the Punjaub, or the Indus Valley, would not justify any increase of cost in the construction of the railways, and, moreover, that no advantage, even if that cost could be afforded, will be gained in the special circumstances and in the special position of this Province.

26. I pass, therefore, to considerations connected with military questions which mainly have raised doubts upon the policy to be pursued.

27. The military defence of India has reference to two dangers, the danger of internal disturbance or insurrection, and the danger of invasion from without.

28. As regards the first of these, namely, danger from internal insurrection or political disaffection, I apprehend that we have [illegible] your mind conclusively to face whatever deduction there [illegible] from the [illegible] arising out of [illegible] break of gauge." [illegible] proposed to extend the more costly gauge [illegible] the Provinces of [illegible] are full of elements of political [illegible] of which have the only remaining [illegible] are in a measure independent, [illegible] we have contemplated the policy of rest[illegible] on construction, as the more pressing political necessity of the two, and we regard the facilities for military movement which will be afforded by cheaper branches on the narrow gauge as on the whole sufficient for our purpose.

29. It is evident, therefore, that whatever special importance is attached in many minds to the adoption of the standard gauge beyond Lahore is connected with the special danger of invasion from without.

30. On this important part of the subject, the facts presented by the recent war in Europe have, very naturally, had a powerful influence on opinion. And I have no hesitation in saying that, if the circumstances of India were the same, or had even any analogy with the circumstances of France and Germany, the argument for uniformity of gauge would be conclusive.

31. I have, therefore, to direct your attention to the difference, amounting to contrast, which exist between the two cases.

32. All the leading States of Europe are in close contact with other nations having armies more or less equal to their own; possessing at least the same advantages of science, of organisation, and of speedy access to their mutual frontiers. The consequence is that in all these cases great armies, with powerful artillery, can be placed, at very short notice, in a position to invade their neighbours.

33. Since the defeat and dissolution of the army which had been trained under Runjeet Singh, and the conquest of the Punjaub, no similar conditions exist on our Indian frontier. There is no nation upon that frontier, or for many hundred miles beyond it, with any military science, with any trained or regular army, or with any artillery whatever.

34. I do not place out of view the possibility, although I do place it in a distant future, of a great European power organising offensive operations from beyond the North Western frontier. But even if such operations were possible at the present time, we may be sure of this, that no such invasion of India from that quarter could be effected without the threatened danger being known to us not only many weeks, but many months, before it could actually arise.

35. Under these conditions, it is evident that even a very large deduction from the utmost possible rapidity of concentration would be of comparatively small importance. "Time is everything in war," was the dictum of a great authority. But this was said with special reference to the science of attack; and where rapidity and suddenness in attack is impossible, the force of the maxim goes to establish the adverse conditions under which that attack must labour. Time lost in the attack is time gained in multiple proportion for the defence. In the defence of India, time, with all its conditions, is on our side. On the side of the invader there are immense, perhaps insuperable, difficulties; long distances of mountainous or desert country incapable of sustaining an army, and populations destitute of the element of military power; and even if these difficulties can be overcome at all, it is certain that they can only be overcome by preparations of corresponding magnitude and extent, giving long warning and ample time for the measure of defence.

36. On the other hand, placing the very lowest possible estimate on our facilities for concentrating an army in such a case, those facilities are out of all proportion in advance of any possible danger. We have already secured unbroken railway communication by trunk lines from Calcutta on the one side, and from Bombay upon the other, with Lahore. The great bulk of the army of Bengal is always stationed within easy distance to the south of that city; whilst another portion of the army, not inferior in number, is always already in advance of it, still nearer to the frontier. Lahore, in connection with Mooltan, would be the base of all military operations on the frontiers of the Punjaub. The whole rolling stock of all the trunk lines of India would be available for concentrating at Lahore, months before the arrival of an invader, the army of reserve and all the necessary stores. According to a memorandum drawn up in your Quarter-master General's department, which I have lately seen, troops can be thrown up to that city at the rate of 10,000 men, with all their artillery, in 98 hours. From that city whatever points of the frontier branch lines may ultimately carried there would be no break of gauge; and from Lahore through Mooltan to Kurrachee there would be a new line of short and direct [illegible] gau[illegible] rail[illegible] wise [illegible] of the [illegible] bringing into [illegible] of the projected [illegible] this junction the [illegible] Valley and Punjab [illegible] within very moderate [illegible] important facilities f[illegible]

38. It has indeed [illegible] that if the danger of inv[illegible] so distant, these frontier [illegible] all. But this does not fo[illegible] be ample for the working [illegible] even the narrowest estimate [illegible] not be adequate for the construc[illegible] ever. Moreover, although an [illegible] concentration of great armies in a [illegible] border forays and disturbances, and [illegible] a more serious character, are possi[illegible] enough. These, if unchecked and unpun[illegible] never without effect on the tranquillity of [illegible] ment those the facilities which would be afforded [illegible] the narrow gauge, in moving amply sufficient bodies of men, are facilities so valuable and important that [illegible] are bound to place them in the hands of the Government of India, if we can do so at a moderate cost [illegible].

39. These were the considerations which mainly determined my assent to the construction of lines in the Punjaub and down the Valley of the Indus, and I still regard them as sufficient, provided, these lines can be constructed on the cheaper system now generally admitted to be suitable for subsidiary lines.

40. Your Excellency will doubtless bear in mind that the Khyber Pass is not the only, not even perhaps the most probable direction in which the invasion of India by a large army would be attempted. If, therefore, this danger is to determine our policy, we must be prepared to extend the more costly gauge of railway to much more distant points, and, indeed, to construct the whole system of lines in connection with the Indus Valley on the same scale of outlay. If the cheaper gauge be adopted throughout, there will be no break of gauge beyond our military base throughout the whole Provinces of the Punjaub and of Scinde. But the evil of a break of gauge, whatever it may be, will at once arise unless the standard gauge be adopted not only for the line to Peshawur, but for all other lines which may yet have to be constructed in those Provinces.

41. Your Excellency will also doubtless bear in mind that, although attempts have been made to show that the expense of working and of maintenance on the standard gauge need not be materially greater than on the narrow gauge, yet these attempts must be regarded as based on the same methods of reasoning which you have rejected as regards the cost of construction. The additional capital which is sunk in construction is therefore only part of the loss which will be incurred. The dead weight arising out of annual loss on traffic will be heavily increased on lines which must be of comparatively unremunerative character, and the difficulty you experience in diminishing expenditure, and in abstaining from new taxation, will be increased.

42. Lastly, looking to the many other lines into and through richer Provinces of India which are now competing for the favourable attention of your Government, but from which I have been obliged to withhold or to suspend my sanction until clearer evidence be forthcoming as to their remunerative character, I am bound to say that nothing in my opinion, short of very weighty considerations of political necessity, would justify such a large increase of cost on the subsidiary frontier lines as that which you report would be involved in a departure from the decision of Lord Mayo's Government on the gauge of those lines.

43. Should any such considerations suggest themselves to your mind, I shall deem it my duty to weigh them carefully in Council. But short of such considerations, and on any mere balance of arguments less grave in character, I should be reluctant to reverse a decision which has not only been deliberately made, but has been already, to a large extent, acted upon, and any departure from which must involve such considerable sacrifices to the revenues of India.—
I have, &c. (Signed) ARGYLL.

Government of India—Public Works Department— State Railways.

To His Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Secretary of State for India.

Simla, 19th July 18[illegible]

MY LORD DUKE,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 54-R., of the 27th of March, informing us that, in consequence of a discussion on the subject of the gauge of the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern State Railways which took place in the House of Commons on the 7th of March, "the arguments on both sides would be carefully examined in the light of that discussion, and in the light of such other facts and arguments as may be considered to bear upon the policy involved."

2. We have accordingly carefully considered the former correspondence which has passed upon the subject, as well as the opinions which your Grace has expressed in the Despatch under reply. We have also had before us the Report of a discussion which took place in the Institute of Civil Engineers upon a paper which was read on the 4th of February last by Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B., the Secretary of the Public Works Department of the India Office, on "the relative advantages of the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and of the metre gauge for the State railways of India, and particularly for those of the Punjab," in the course of which many high engineering and other authorities delivered their opinions upon the subject.

We considered it desirable, moreover, to obtain the opinions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of Mr. Molesworth, our Consulting Engineer for State railways, and of Colonel Dickens, our Secretary in the Public Works Department. Those opinions, together with a Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, the Officiating Quartermaster General, are enclosed, and we proceed to state to your Grace the conclusions at which we have arrived.

3. We desire, at the outset, to observe that we adhere to the views which were originally put forward by the Government of India in the despatch No. 2[illegible] of the 22nd of March 18[illegible], and which were more fully expressed in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of May 18[illegible], No. 51-R., namely—that the economy which will result from the adoption of a narrow gauge for [illegible] a large proportion of the [illegible] railways in India overweighs the disadvantages which [illegible] a break of gauge [illegible] it may be [illegible] to adopt the 5 ft. 6 in. [illegible] new of those lines, new railways in India [illegible] economical reasons be generally constructed [illegible] narrow gauge. [illegible] opinion in this respect [illegible] satisfactory report [illegible] of the [illegible] performance and working [illegible] between Delhi and [illegible], and [illegible] at which Mr. Molesworth [illegible] comparison of the relative [illegible] and narrow gauge.

4. The question [illegible] which we have now to consider [illegible] suitability of the narrow gauge [illegible] railways in India, but relates only to the propriety of adopting the narrow gauge on the [illegible] Mooltan and [illegible] and Peshawur [illegible] these lines [illegible] essentially from other State railways.

The line of 450 miles from [illegible] to Mooltan forms part of a system which may fairly be considered to constitute one of the main trunk lines of India [illegible] intended to connect the lines from [illegible] to Kotree (10[illegible] miles) and from Sher Shah [illegible] Mooltan, to Lahore (219 miles), which have already been constructed on the broad gauge; so that of the whole distance [illegible] miles between Lahore and Kurrachee, [illegible] have already been constructed upon the broad gauge and are open for traffic. The whole line, although of considerable value for passenger and commercial traffic, may be of still greater importance for military purposes. The line from Lahore to Peshawur, which has been sanctioned as far as Rawulpindee, was designed entirely for military and political reasons.

5. The disadvantages of a break of gauge, when applied to these lines, must therefore, in our opinion, be considered mainly from a military point of view. These disadvantages have been pointed out by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and are fully admitted by Colonel Dickens and Mr. Molesworth. Turning to the discussion at the Institute of Civil Engineers, we find that those who were most competent to form an opinion upon this branch of the subject, and were not connected with either the narrow or the broad gauge systems of construction, namely, Major General Sir Lintorn Simmons, R.E. (a very high authority both as a soldier and as an engineer), Colonel Yolland, R.E., Captain Douglas Galton, and Captain Tyler, condemned the break of gauge on military grounds.

6. The weight of authority, therefore, against the break of gauge is very great. [illegible] the merits of the case we would observe that, although in some particulars the careful report which has been made by the Officiating Quartermaster General may [illegible] to modification, it cannot be denied that the obstruction presented by a break of gauge, in the conveyance of guns, horses, stores of all kinds, and the sick and wounded, as well as in the general arrangements for the transport of an army, would seriously interfere with the value of a line of railway in any military operations. The larger the operation the greater the danger, and the more sudden the pressure upon the military resources of a country, the more serious would be the evil. The number of British troops in India is so small compared to the area which they have to occupy, that the importance of avoiding any obstruction to the rapid movement of a military force appears to us to be even greater in India than elsewhere.

7. It may be said that at the present time there is but little probability of any military operations which would require a large force to be concentrated upon the Scinde or Punjaub frontiers, and that arrangements might be made to meet any requirements which we can now foresee notwithstanding the break of gauge at Lahore. It must be recollected, however, that even to meet such limited requirements the advantages of a uniform gauge are undoubted, and that arrangements which in theory may seem to be easy, might prove in practice to be difficult upon a sudden emergency arising, when every one in a position of responsibility would have sufficient upon their hands without the additional task of supervising or carrying out the arrangements which would be necessary for the purpose of transferring horses, guns, stores, and munitions of war from one gauge to another. But we feel that it is beyond our power to foresee the calls which may in future be made upon the army of India, or to say beforehand in what part of India a rapid concentration of troops may be necessary. The concentration of troops on the frontier is certainly not the only contingency for which these lines might be required, and in our opinion it would be dangerous to rely upon any estimate of requirements which can be formed from a consideration of present circumstances, in deciding upon a system of railway communication, mainly intended for military objects, which when once established must remain for a long period of years.

It appears to us, therefore, that it would not be prudent to accept the serious defect, in a military point of view, which is created by a break of gauge, when by adopting an uniform gauge we can place our military communications between Calcutta, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Peshawur, upon a simple and sound basis.

8. We are, therefore, of opinion that a break of gauge at Lahore should, if possible, be avoided.

It has been suggested by Mr. Molesworth that it would be desirable to convert a large portion of the

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There is, lastly, the alternative of deciding to [illegible] process of time, the whole of the broad gauge [illegible] India to the narrow gauge. This would [illegible] avoid the break of gauge at Lahore, but it [illegible] that with our present limited experience [illegible] the narrow gauge, and bearing in mind that we have a system of broad gauge railways in working order, the idea cannot, at the present time, seriously be entertained.

We therefore consider that the proposals for avoiding the break of gauge at Lahore or for diminishing its inconvenience by any conversion of the broad into the narrow gauge system, must be dismissed as open to greater objections than the adoption of the broad gauge for the Indus Valley and Punjab northern railways. The only proposal which avoids a break of gauge seems to us to be impracticable, and we are of opinion that a break of gauge either at Lahore or elsewhere on the main lines of communication between Calcutta, Bombay, Kurrachee and Rawulpindee should be avoided.

9. We are fully alive to the necessity of giving great weight to financial considerations in regard to the construction of railways and other public works in India, and we shall now proceed to show what additional cost will be incurred by adopting the broad gauge for the lines under consideration, and how the expense can be met.

10. Your Grace will find calculations of the cost of several alternative schemes for the broad gauge in Mr. Molesworth's report. A rail weighing 45 lbs. to the yard, which would take the rolling stock of the existing broad gauge lines, but would require special engines, might be used on one or both lines; or a rail weighing 60 lbs. to the yard might be used, which would carry both the rolling stock and the engines of the broad gauge. Although a broad gauge line with 45 lb. rails would to a considerable extent obviate the disadvantage of a break of gauge, yet the inconvenience of different engines being required would be great, and we should much prefer the adoption of 60 lb. rails for both lines.

The estimated additional cost of construction caused by the adoption of the broad gauge (60 lb. rails) for the Indus Valley line and for the portion of the Punjaub Northern line for which estimates have been sanctioned, viz., from Lahore to Jhelum, would, as compared with the narrow gauge, be 778,400l. The increase of cost becomes greater for the difficult portion of the Punjaub Northern Railway between Jhelum and Rawulpindee; [illegible] estimated to amount to 461,900l. From Rawulpindee to Attock the additional cost would be 126,560l., and from Attock to Peshawur 177,160l. The total additional cost would be :—

	£
To Jhelum	778,400
To Rawulpindee	1,232,480
To Attock	1,359,040
To Peshawur	1,536,200

It may be assumed from Mr. Molesworth's careful calculations and Mr. Fox's opinion given at the Institute of Civil Engineers, that there will be no difference in the cost of working the broad or the narrow gauge, and therefore that the above figures represent the whole additional expense which we should have to meet.

11. In considering the break of gauge, another question of importance connected with the Punjab Northern Railway has been brought under our notice by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and that is, the [illegible] occupation of the Grand Trunk Road by that line. We are unanimously of opinion that it is necessary that the Trunk Road should be left free; the cost of the change is estimated as follows :—

	£
Lahore to Jhelum	100,000
Jhelum to Rawulpindee	130,000
Rawulpindee to Attock	85,000
Attock to Peshawur	45,000
TOTAL	£ 360,000

This expense would have to be incurred whether the broad or narrow gauge be adopted for the Punjaub Northern Line.

12. If our views receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government, we would ask your Grace to sanction a total additional expenditure of 1,232,480l. for the adoption of the broad gauge (60 lb. rails) for the Indus Valley Railway, and for the Punjaub Northern Railway as far as Rawulpindee, and of 230,000l. for the removal of the latter railway from the Grand Trunk Road, making a total additional cost for the two lines of about 1,500,000l., the interest of which at 4 per cent. would be 60,000l. per annum; leaving the question of the extension of the railway to Attock and Peshawur for further consideration. Considering that the estimates for the two lines amount to nearly 6,000,000l., we are of opinion that the additional expenditure which is required in order to render them thoroughly efficient for military purposes is amply justified by the circumstances of the case.

13. We have recently had under our consideration the probable effect upon the finances of India of the past and future expenditure upon railway and irrigation works, and with our Despatch, No. 76, of this date, your Grace will receive a forecast embodying the estimate which we have formed from the best information which we can obtain. So far as reliance can be placed upon that estimate, and bearing in mind that we have been able, without much borrowing, to appropriate 3,000,000l. this year to the construction of works which would otherwise have been constructed with money raised by loan, and that we hope to be in a position to appropriate a large sum to the same purpose in the year 1874-75, we believe that the comparatively small additional annual charge involved by the adoption of the broad gauge for the two lines under consideration, can be met without subjecting the finances of India to a heavier annual charge than at present on account of railways.

14. Our honourable colleagues, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Ellis, disagree with that portion of this despatch which relates to the adoption of the broad gauge, for reasons which they have explained in separate Minutes which are forwarded herewith for your Grace's information.—We have, &c.

(Signed) NORTHBROOK.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
R. TEMPLE.
B. H. ELLIS.
H. W. NORMAN.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

SODA-WATER.

[illegible], if the chymists go on as they are doing, [illegible] will become a synonym for discomfort. The harmless breakfast bacon conjures up visions of trichinæ and other loathsome parasites; the tea itself is "faced," and the toast sophisticated with alum and plaster of Paris; and thus the analytical chymist goes from dish to dish, waving them off our tables after the manner of the physician of his Excellency the Governor of Barataria. The teetotaller, again, has been in the habit of pointing to Boniface's casks as containing poison, even if their contents were pure, which, he adds, they never are; but a Dr. Wallace, of Glasgow, has put it into mine host's power to retort upon the advocates of a Neptunian theory in morals. A lady [illegible] that toddy-bibbing city, being ordered by her physician to drink soda-water, after a time manifested symptoms of poisoning. [illegible] was sent for analysis to Dr. Wallace, with [illegible] result that the aerated liquid was found to contain lead in the proportion of nine-tenths of a grain to a gallon. The effect of [illegible] following sentence in the doctor's report :—"Ordinary drinking water is considered dangerous if it contains one-tenth of a grain of lead per gallon, and some authorities consider [illegible] one-twentieth of a grain deleterious to health if the water is used continuously for a series of weeks or months." In the case referred to, the patient drank this soda-water to the extent of six or seven bottles daily, swallowing, in the same time, no less than three-eighths of a grain of lead. "This is a serious business," observes the *Glasgow News*, "for it is out of the question that our population should be poisoned with non-intoxicant liquids," poisoning with intoxicants being evidently considered by our Glasgow contemporary as a matter of course. The *London Medical Gazette* says that a somewhat similar discovery was made in London some time ago, and adds that there is a much greater and more common danger in the artificial aerated waters of commerce than that of metallic poisoning. Chymical examination has proved what the palate, though without discovering the reason, will often detect, that a great number of these waters are made with well-water which is highly contaminated with organic matter—in fact, laden with sewage. It is not very uncommon on opening a bottle of soda or seltzer water which has been kept long to find that it positively stinks, and a very perceptible flavour of sewage is quite common in these bottled artificial waters. The whole subject was investigated a few years ago by the *Medical Journal*, and the result of the chymical examination was to show—first, that what is sold as soda water is commonly, in fact generally, not soda water at all, or in any way alkaline or antacid, but gaseous water; and, secondly, that the average purity of the water itself was considerably less than [illegible] drinking water, and that some of the samples purchased and examined were excessively foul—[illegible] little better than aerated ditch water.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and [illegible] readiness with which Holloway's Unguent [illegible] the vessels and removes all obstructions in the circulation [illegible] healing old lymphatics [illegible] ure the desired [illegible] surrounding the diseased part [illegible] be fomented [illegible] immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This [illegible] the [illegible] and strength to the weakened [illegible] tions necessary for the [illegible] which render [illegible] protective power [illegible] the constructive [illegible] New [illegible] as appear to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

[illegible] OF THE CONTINENT.

A [illegible]

(*World.*)

IN the piping days of the French Emperor's [illegible] personage lived at the Palais Royal. He had never been seen or even heard of in good society before the kind-hearted gentleman, who then filled the throne of France as it had never been filled before, raised him up, and for all social or political purposes created and called him into being. All about him and around him were the splendid gifts of Napoleon III.; the fat man owed his very being to the Emperor's charity, and from the general's epaulettes, which looked so oddly upon his round fat shoulders, down to the boots which partially [illegible] the awkwardness of his feet, whatsoever he had came from the open hand of Cæsar.

With this strange fat man, who had been so munificently endowed with the world's goods, could find no more pleasing theme of discourse than eternal abuse of the monarch who fed and clothed and promoted him to undeserved honours. He was never tired of sneering at the bold statesmanship by which he had profited more than any human being. It is not our purpose here to discuss the administrative acts of the man of Sedan, who was also the man of Alma, Inkerman, Solferino, and Magenta; but whether they were evil or beneficent in their results, nothing is more certain than that the fat man who lived in such splendour at the Palais Royal upon their proceeds had every reason to be satisfied with the consequences of them, so far as he was concerned.

They had lifted him up from the stews of Paris to one of the most considerable positions in Europe, and although he had repeatedly shown that he was a dissolute and contemptible coward, who had no regard for any of the decencies of life, and was almost incredibly vile, yet his kinsman's glory seemed for a while so resplendent that whomsoever he loved and trusted became straightway of importance to the whole world. For the man of Solferino and Magenta held the issues of peace and war in his keeping during a period of nearly twenty years. Let England say how faithfully he kept his trust.

The empire of the last of the Bonapartes perished at last, as the first French empire had done—beaten down to the dust by a foreign foe. Cæsar was prematurely old then, and sick at the heart. That imperial mind which had made France the lady of kingdoms, and had guided her up to the first place among the nations of the earth, was weakened by the failing health of the frail body to which it was bound. But the fat man had never been so big and strong.

He might, had he possessed either prudence or natural affections, have saved the Napoleon dynasty at the critical moment which preceded its downfall. He was quite shrewd enough to see the danger which menaced it. He knew that Morny was gone, and Walewski, and Regnault de St. Jean D'Angely, with St. Arnaud and all who had been the props and pillars of his family's grandeur. He was quite cunning enough to perceive that Ollivier was a dreamy pedant, and that the Duke de Gramont was nothing better than a drawing-room hero. He, and he only, could have spoken frankly to the Emperor, and warned him of the perils which would infallibly have attended a war with Prussia. He was the philosopher and friend of all the enemies of the government; he was well aware of their designs and was fully acquainted with their resources, for he had made his house for years the meeting-place of the disaffected, and those biting epigrams which did more than the German armies to overthrow the Empire might all have been traced to the fat man and his associates. An Englishman who desires to realise the exquisite baseness of such conduct must fancy that Buckingham had tried to upset Charles I.; a Frenchman who would comprehend a tithe of its scoundrelism must imagine that the Count of Provence had been a spy of Robespierre.

He had a certain kind of fluency of speech which passed for wit in one so rich and highly placed, for his tongue was never restrained by decorum or good taste. He said dirty things without blushing, used foul words when he mentioned his benefactor, because he was the only person in the country who could do so with perfect impunity, and he was mean enough to insult a power which was too magnanimous to punish him. He was himself a Bonaparte, with an absurd resemblance to the founder of the imperial house. His features were not unlike those of the illustrious dead. His face was that of Napoleon the First, but with all the light gone out of it. It was the conqueror's aspect on the frame of a clown and made ignoble by the soul of a huckster.

So when his voice should have been heard in the last perplexed councils, where that which had so often commanded courts and cabinets was hushed by physical tortures, the fat man was packing up his portable property, and sneering at the fast-coming disasters which were about to overwhelm France. When he should have buckled on his sword, and ridden, if need were, to the death, at his kinsman's right hand, he was making off with a sardonic grin and many valuables, especially pictures, which did not belong to him. The latest visitor at the fat man's palace was a courtesan; and his wife, a princess whom his cousin had also given to him, saw her rival out of the window, and observed that this courtesan was the only creature her husband cared for amidst the tremendous crash of all things then upstanding. We know the result, and France has had to mourn over it till her people's eyes are sore with weeping. She and all civilisation have now passed under a military despotism, and when the country has been drenched with blood it was drowned in tears.

The fat man only came out cheerfully from the pitiful ruin; and the first distinct news published about him was, that he had been insolent to Cæsar's widow and her son. He had plenty of money; for the monarch who had just died in exile of a broken heart had built up the fat man's fortunes on a foundation broader and securer than his own. He could afford to be impudent to the fallen and afflicted in the terrible anguish of their bereavement, and therefore he was not only rude but noisy. He had not a sigh or a sympathetic word for the mighty departed; but he could write letters to Radical newspapers, and he did so, holding up himself, forsooth—a recreant fugitive, who had never said or done one worthy thing—as a captain and a judge.

Let him rest, if he can, under the burden of so much ignominy and shame. Let him continue to grow fatter and fatter on the wealth that he got from the large bounty of the prince he betrayed; let him hang the insignia of the Legion of Honour upon his clumsy figure, that all may see how ungrateful he is for the benefits and distinctions which were lavished upon him by the master of France who has passed away. Such a miscreant does not merit our anger; he should be kicked, as he *was* kicked by General de la Rochepouchin, with a laugh of scorn, and then—forgotten.

MACAULAY IN OFFICE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IN his essay on the Life and Writings of Addison, Macaulay refers to an idle tradition that the author of the Newspapers in the *Spectator*, when in office, was sorely puzzled about the preparation of a letter to the King, and had to call in a clerk, who at once did what was wanted. And then the modern essayist proceeds to demolish a story "flattering to mediocrity," and to "deprive dunces of their consolation" by showing that Addison probably wanted some information on a mere point of official form, which the ablest statesman cannot know by intuition, and which it is the duty of permanent Under-secretaries and of head clerks to have at their fingers' ends. The origin of the anecdote is doubtless to be traced to that dislike of literary ability which pervades the official intellect, brought up entirely on Resolutions, "Proceedings," and red tape. It savours some of Mr. Trollope's characters—Butterwell, Sir Raffle Buffle, and even Adolphus Crosbie. There is a feeling in some quarters that a man who can write a slashing leader cannot be trusted to pen an official "wig;" and while some critics marvel how Mr. Tom Taylor can ever have shown himself efficient as Secretary to the Board of Health, others are never so delighted as when they can detect a grammatical error in the *Juventus Mundi*, or an inappropriate epithet in *Coningsby* or *Lothair*. The truth is that, though there are certain characteristics which mark a good official style, there is no reason whatever why men distinguished at the bar, in the senate, or in literature, should not confute a diplomatist or instruct a subordinate in language simple, perspicuous, and yet strong. The official style of both Croker and Canning is said to have been a model of that species of composition. We have been led to make these remarks by the perusal of a small volume which contains the minutes of Lord Macaulay on Education in India, written in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837. After the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company in 1833, Macaulay filled the new office of fourth or Legal Member of Council, during a part of the administrations of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland. At the same time he discharged gratuitously the duties of President of the Committee or Council of Public Instruction. This office was by no means a mere sinecure, nor was it one in which the occupant like a Lord Rector, could clear his conscience by the annual delivery of an [illegible] historical essay. The Council had its secretary, who drafted the correspondence, kept the books, and prepared the agenda; but the members had the superintendence of all the existing colleges and schools in the Bengal Presidency, and this involved the solution of all local and petty squabbles, as well as the determination of those broad and important principles which are sure to be hotly discussed as soon as the State sets itself in earnest to educate any portion of the community. Many men very familiar with the career and character of Macaulay might be inclined to surmise that, as President of this Council, he must have occupied himself solely with great subjects, and that he left details either to his secretary or to the colleagues whose training and experience had made them familiar with Oriental literature and Anglo-Indian life. Nothing of the kind happened. Macaulay certainly was called on to put forth his whole strength in the celebrated controversy of the Anglicists and Orientalists; and the minute which he penned in favour of the English language is, in finish, argument, and point, almost equal to his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. But he really seems to have thrown himself into the ordinary work of control and direction with single heartedness and zeal. At that epoch there were no Inspectors of Schools. The whole business was done by Local Committees. Everything was referred to the governing body at Calcutta, and Macaulay had to decide what amount of rent should be sanctioned for a school-house, what sort of books should be purchased as prizes, and what travelling allowance should be recommended for a master who was transferred from one school in Behar to another in the North-Western Provinces.

Now we were quite prepared to find in Macaulay's notes and minutes some very clever writing, some ingenious paradoxes, and some occasional dogmatism. But we were hardly prepared for the amount of conciliation which he evinces in dealing with irritable colleagues and subordinates, and for the strong, sterling, practical common sense with which he sweeps away rubbish or cuts the knots of local and departmental problems. Some of his decisions are still influencing the course of education in India to this hour; and others, on transient or ephemeral topics, have a pleasant flavour of originality or humour about them. Though State education system was not very old, abuses had already crept in. A gentleman named Adam, well known for his compilation of statistics of indigenous vernacular schools, [illegible] the [illegible] professorships [illegible] Macaulay [illegible] that there is something "extravagant [illegible] appointments, and [illegible] there are six endowments of the same sort. Two are [illegible] Mr. Adam acknowledges that they are mere jobs. But if the other four were revived 'an [illegible] impulse would be given to learning.' I am [illegible] say that I do not see how Mr. Adam has arrived at this conclusion." The Local Committee of [illegible] had, having spent 12,000 rupees very heedlessly, asked for 3,000 rupees more. They were told that "a large grant of money has been spent in enabling a cunning old Mussulman to acquire a high character for piety and munificence amongst his brethren at the cost of the State. The only use to which, as far as I can see, this institution [a Madrassa or Mahomedan school] can now be put to is that it may serve as a warning to us in our future dealings with these liberal founders and endowers of colleges." A martinet colonel urges the necessity of putting military men on the Committee as a check on the civilians. He is informed that the "Council have never, to the best of my belief, been troubled by such idle jealousies. I would appoint the fittest men, without caring to what branch of the service they belonged, or whether they belonged to the service at all." The practice of giving false encouragement to learning called forth some apt remarks. Almost as many prizes were given in one school as there were students; and in another the boys received stipends to tempt them to learn. The President says truly that "the most trifling honorary distinction—a copper medal, or a book worth two rupees—if given only to one highly distinguished student, would do more to excite industry than a thousand rupees laid out in presents to the majority. And he "cannot consent to pay anybody to study until we have the means of furnishing instruction to all who are desirous to study without being paid." At that very time it had been actually proposed that, certain stipends having been abolished, compensation should be given to those students who on process of time, and in the run of promotion, might have enjoyed the same. Macaulay demolished this contention by showing that a vested interest was one thing and a contingent interest another; and he followed it up by remarking that, though when the posts of Teller and Auditor of the Exchequer and of Chief Justice in Eyre were abolished in 1817, as were half-a-score Irish bishoprics in 1833, the rights of incumbents were respected, yet Parliament stopped there, and never considered the case of an Irish curate who might have been a bishop, or of a young politician who had a fair chance of becoming Chief Justice. "Let those who have anything keep it, is a plain rule. But let those who hope for anything get it, is quite a different rule." In the same strain he objected to pension the families of schoolmasters, or a corrector of the Arabic press whose situation had been abolished as utterly useless, and he annihilated a ridiculous proposal to start an infant school, resembling those of England, for the children of coolies and tailors. This absurdity was the more startling because it was backed by men who pretended to have some knowledge of "the habits and feelings of the natives."

The passage in which Macaulay discusses the relations of parents to children, and the duty of individuals and of Government to step in occasionally and supply what is wanting, is too long for quotation. But its general sense is admirable, and it ends with a sentence which, like that of a Bishop not long ago about England free and England sober, may startle and alarm; though it is not the less sure :—"I would rather hear a boy of three years old lisp all the bad words in the language than that he should have no feelings of family affection; that his character should be that which must be expected in one who has had the misfortune of having a schoolmaster instead of a mother." In the comparative infancy of education the Council was occasionally sorely troubled to find any masters competent to teach sharp young Hindus. They got the leavings of other professions—missionaries tired of converting or of not converting the natives, a sub-editor who had quarrelled with his chief, a clerk who had lost his place, and a shopkeeper who had failed. But the President would not reject a candidate who could not spell the word "proselytize" correctly, nor another who mistook Argos for Corinth, and sent Crassus to Spain instead of to Corinth. He was for any candidate of respectable character who could "read, write, and work a sum." This tenderness is remarkable in a writer who was perpetually twitting English gentlemen with their deficiency in the knowledge attained by fourth-form boys and girls at a boarding-school. On the subject of proper books for school prizes, and even for school courses, something may be learnt even now from such a discussion on India. *Robinson Crusoe* was worth all the grammars of rhetoric and logic in the world. *Jack the Giant Killer* and *Gulliver's Travels* were far superior to books filled with idle definitions and distinctions which "every man who has learned them makes haste to forget." "Who ever reasoned the better," asks the President, "for having been taught the difference between a syllogism and an enthymeme?" "or who composed with greater spirit and elegance because he could define an oxymoron or an aposiopesis?" On another occasion he objected to pay 200l. for an Asiatic version of Bridge's *Algebra*, "a translation which nobody will read, of an original which nobody was ever the wiser for reading." Then a certain gentleman was going to leave the station of Hooghly, and, as constantly happens in Indian society, wanted to dispose of his library. The Local Committee was willing to take it in a lump, and would have rewarded Nobin Gose and Mohun Bose, successful prizemen, with a [illegible] on the "Intellectual Powers," Dick's "Moral Improvements," Young's "Intellectual Philosophy," and Chalmers's "Poetical Economy," whatever this last work may be. To this list were added such attractive compilations as Niggen's "Earth" Mudie's "Sea" and somebody else's "Fire and Air." Macaulay premising that there ought to be a marked distinction between a school-book and a prize-book, and that he had not forgotten his delight at getting Boswell's *Life of Johnson* when he was [illegible], wrote off hand a list of prize-books, including amongst many others *Gil Blas*, the *Arabian Nights* and Southey's *Nelson*, some of which maintain their ground in India to this day.

In short, though we are occasionally reminded that Macaulay in office was still the biting essayist and the irrepressible scholar, his perception of scholastic absurdities, and his refutation of official crotchets, appear to have supplied to his colleagues exactly what they required. One member wished to imprint armorial bearings of some kind on an array of well-bound prize-books. Macaulay reminds him that heraldry is not a science, but a system of arbitrary canons, which in the eyes of Englishmen are only saved by associations and memories from absurdity and grotesqueness. But to Hindus, and more especially to Mahommedans, "a lion rampant with a folio on his paw, with a man standing on each side of him with a telescope over his head, and with a Persian motto under his feet, must seem very mysterious or very absurd." He was in the main right; but the natives of India have long learned to tolerate in their rulers many social customs which must to them appear more unattractive or offensive than emblazoned books. With equal point and earnestness did the pen of Macaulay protest again encouraging a taste for architectural elegance in schools for which the essentials had not been provided; against widening the breach between Hindus and Mahommedans by educating them separately, or by allowing either class to monopolize a liberal education; against giving too many holidays; and against teaching English without at the same time giving lads the opportunity of learning their own vernacular tongue. And in one of his earliest minutes he sketches out a plan which, though recommended by several Indian officials of great practical experience, is in Bengal Proper only just now introduced in its fulness, and was only tried at all by the present Governor of Jamaica ten years ago, a quarter of a century after Macaulay's time. This was simply to build up a system of vernacular education for the masses by improving the existing village schools. Macaulay would have given grants-in-aid, of small amount, to the dominies who preside over these rural seminaries, on the principle that it is preferable to elevate them, where they exist in thousands, than to endeavour to supplant them by scores or hundreds of our own invention. The germ of another very serious difficulty was clearly foreseen and predicted. The object of educating the intelligent portion of the native community is that they may be conductors of knowledge to the people. But it is obviously useless to fill them with knowledge at one end and then to separate them from the masses at the other. Yet something of this kind has happened, and it is what Macaulay foresaw. A native who has graduated in Arts or Law in any Indian University is to a certain extent estranged from his countrymen. His one object is to gain a situation under Government or to obtain success at the Bar. The time may come when it will pay a native to take honours in surveying, to create a literature for thousands of readers, or to find some other way to independence than the judicial or executive lines. But this time has not arrived. And though the public service is more efficiently recruited than it used to be by the plethora of educated collegians, yet we submit that the highest aim of State education is not that holders of prizes should become holders of places and pensions.

One more extract and we are done. At one of the colleges of Calcutta the yearly distribution of prizes was followed by an exhibition of spouting for the edification of the English and the native community. The selection was unfortunate, and the actors and the play were so effectively disposed of by Macaulay's rhetoric that, to the best of our knowledge, the thing has never again been tried :—

I can conceive nothing more grotesque than the scenes from the *Merchant of Venice*, with Portia represented by a little black boy. Then, too, I think the subjects of recitation ill chosen. The society of Calcutta assembled to see what progress we are making, and we produce, as a sample, a boy who repeats some blackguard doggrel of George Colman's about a fat gentleman who was put to bed over an oven, and about a man-midwife who was called out of his bed by a drunken man at night. Our disciple tries to hiccup, and staggers about in imitation of the tipsy English sailors whom he has seen at the punch-houses. Really, if we can find nothing better worth reciting than this trash, we had better give up English instruction altogether.

It may be doubted whether scenes from *L'Avocat Patelin* or *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* are altogether suited to annual displays at our public schools. But there can be no question that Macaulay conferred a lasting benefit on Young Bengal by refusing to permit Hindus to graduate publicly in buffoonery and vulgar oaths. We have no space left to give a summary of the grand controversy between the Anglicists and the Orientalists, in which Macaulay triumphed and the Pandits were defeated. *Ciceronis auditore opus est.* The historian should have described the battle himself: prejudice, ponderous but useless erudition on one side; light, sweetness, and a liberal education on the other.

The little volume from which these extracts have been taken exhibits Macaulay in a new and pleasing light. The work begun by him and his colleagues is bearing fruit to this day, and the cardinal principles of his policy have never been assailed with success or abandoned without detriment. The connexion of Macaulay with the East is now half forgotten; in another generation his residence at Calcutta may become as [illegible] a question of scholarship as the two or three [illegible] of Æschylus to Sicily; and some diligent student of the twentieth century may possibly have to [illegible] the [illegible] or [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Indian Penal Code, [illegible] and the colleague of Lord William [illegible] was one and the same person as the author of the *History* and the *Lays of Ancient Rome*.

[illegible] ONLY TOO TRUE A[illegible] [illegible] ACCOUNT OF THE [illegible] MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(*Communicated by our own Reliable Correspondent.*)

[illegible] Madame Bazaine, the English Ladies, and the entire Bazaine family [illegible] any complicity in the plot. Alone [illegible], at least with another fellow, who was really more [illegible] than assistance, being very nearly a perfect fool, and almost stone deaf on one side, which infirmity, however, caused him to be useful as a mere blind.

[illegible], the Marshal's and mine, began, years ago, at the day-school where I first met Old Bazzy, or, as the boys used to call him, Don Cæsar de Bazaine. When I heard of his imprisonment (you know I had a rover's life, ever ready for adventure, being here to-day and gone to-morrow, whenever it's at all inconvenient to stay any longer.—N.B. The P.O. Order to the address mentioned in my private card. *Vous comprenez*), I exclaimed, "What! Bazzy a captive! Never!"

In five minutes my determination and passage were taken. Opposite the fortress is a small island formed by the ocean-birds, entirely covered with sea-weed and a peculiar sort of marine mushroom, much prized by the natives of the southern coast. This island is hidden by the horizon during the day, and only reappears under certain conditions at night. Here I soon knocked up a little house out of five or six wild sea-birds' nests, and took up my abode, with the boy above alluded to, a sort of distant connection of mine whose parents have entrusted him to me for a small annual honorarium, knowing that I am a good hand at bringing forward backward boys.

Disguised as an under-butler, Bob (my boy), making a pretence of selling oranges to the Governor, entered the fortress, and wrote, in chalk, on the wall which he knew Bazaine must pass in the course of his evening's walk, "*Allez-vous promener.*" The Governor sucked the oranges, threw the peel playfully at Bob's head, told him to send in his bill, and then merrily kicked him down the steps.

From that moment the communication between the prisoner and myself was uninterrupted. It was of the simplest character: matches that would light only on the box, rockets that would burn under water, squibs that played with sea-serpents on the ocean, and Roman candles that shot up in the air. In the daytime, a tune on the barrel-organ (which luckily, I had in my carpet-bag) would attract his attention, and through his telescope he would then see what I wrote up with a bit of chalk on my black board, kindly lent for this purpose by Dr. Croft, of the Polytechnic. Bob in the meantime was employed in constructing a small boat, with a rudder and oars, out of the materials offered to his ingenuity by a hip-bath, three bootjacks, a corkscrew, a walking-stick, and two cricket-bats (which I happened, fortunately, to have by me).

On the —— of —— (I purposely omit dates), the prisoner telegraphed to me—"*Pas de corde!*" ("No rope.") Having my dictionary and conversation-book by me, I at once knew what he meant, and returned "*Ne soyez pas stupide.*" This was on my black board, and had anyone besides the Marshal seen it, I could, at once, have rubbed it out, written something else, and explained that I was only teaching French, after breakfast, to my idiot boy, Bob. However, the whole thing was so admirably contrived that the soldiers and sailors, the Governor himself, and the gaolers, only took me for a rather larger bird than usual perched on the little isle; while some disputed as to whether I were a gull or a lump of sea-weed. (Aha! I knew who the gull was. Aha!) Once they wanted to decide this by firing at me, but the Governor, on behalf of Fair France, would not allow such a waste of powder and shot. Old Bazzy has—I must confess it—no sort of ingenuity. He was always the same. When he found he hadn't a rope, he thought it was all up with him. "*Que faire?*" he telegraphed briefly. I understood him at once, and replied (of which reply I give the translation) "You stupid old muff! Yah! Where's your silly old noddle? What *would* you do without me? Haven't you got your *epaulettes*, your shoe-strings, your pocket-handkerchief, your neck-tie, and the elastic band that keeps your hat on your stupid old head in a high wind? And how about boot laces? Then fix it as arranged. Come over the cliff. The boat will be below. No ceremony. Drop in when you like. Name your own time. Knife and fork ready, a hearty welcome, and a tune on the accordion." This last alluded to Bob, who is learning that instrument whenever I am absent from home; or whenever *he is*.

From this moment the Marshal went to work like a trump. Bob, disguised as a muffin-boy, with a bell, was sent on shore with a rope of onions for the Governor's dinner. The Governor took the onions, and then old Bazzy prevailed on him to play at horses with him on one of the terraces. Bazzy, pretending to be the horse, thus got the string round his arms, while the Governor drove him.

Bazzy then pretended to run away (a good joke this, at which we roared—Bazzy and I—afterwards), and so secured the string.

Unfortunately, just at this time, my rockets and squibs came to an end, for that ass Bob had let a lot off on his own birthday, while I was asleep. As an excuse, he said it (his birthday) only came once a year. He had also pitched away my last piece of chalk, and had begun cutting up my black-board to finish the boat.

There was nothing for it but to write on soup-plates and table-napkins, and send them in on the high tide, when they would be thrown by the [illegible] of the waves right to the parapet where Bazzy was waiting to receive them.

Thus the time for his escape was fixed.

At eight o'clock in the evening Bob and myself started off in our model boat, using our two cricket-bats for oars. Had Bob learnt rowing, or could he have heard my directions, we might have got on faster. As it was, we got our oars mixed up together, and, in the midst of a tempestuous sea, I was obliged to punish Bob severely in order to make him understand his position.

The rudder, carved out of my old black-board, now came in most usefully. I had seen the celebrated man who paints with his toes, and I knew that I could steer with my feet (for why should my feet be idle after once kicking Bob soundly?) while I rowed with one hand and waved my signals with the other. Finding that, up to this time, we had not made much progress, owing to Bob's obstinacy in pulling dead against me, I hit upon an expedient, which turned out most satisfactory: we sat back to back and pulled in contrary directions, and thus we soon found our wildest hopes realised.

I could not help remarking how much the difficulty of the management of a frail barque in a stormy sea by two persons totally ignorant of seamanship had been overrated. "I wish Plimsoll were here," I cried, as we dashed gaily over an Atlantic wave whose height I should be afraid to estimate. The rocks were now in view, gigantic, awful! The overhanging beetle-browed cliffs, fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, presented a prospect sublime and appalling. We gave the signal with a tune on the accordion by Bob, and another by me on the organ. After playing for some considerable time, our attention was attracted by a shadow, which in the calm moonlight seemed to be jumping about inexplicably. I raised my eyes, and right above our heads was the gallant old boy himself, in full uniform, and wearing his cocked hat, hanging on by a rope of his own making. He was high up in the air, midway between us and the summit of the cliff. Such a rope he'd made! I couldn't help bursting out into a roar of laughter. Bootlaces, onion peel, string, handkerchiefs, and last of all, the elastic band, which naturally kept the whole thing bobbing up and down, making the Marshal dance in the air like a Marionette.

"*Tu te moques de moi!*" he said, savagely. He's got a bad temper has dear old Bazzy, and, of course, it was not improved by his absurd situation. No man of importance likes to be discovered in a ludicrous predicament, and no man likes to be laughed at—especially by friends.

"I swear I can't help it!" I protested, holding my sides; and even Bob stopped playing, "*I never go East of Temple Bar*" on his accordion, and literally shrieked with convulsive merriment.

Old Bazzy literally kicked the air (it was all he could do) in spasm of rage.

"*Quand je descends moi je vous puncherai la tete!*" he shrieked out.

He knows something of English, and "*puncherai*" is his own invention.

"Look here," I replied. "We can't wait all day for you, old twenty stone. So, if you'll behave peaceably, *tres bien*; if not, off we go, and you can continue your gymnastics till the Governor catches you."

He has a noble nature. There and then, with tears in his eyes and down his nose, on which up to that moment there had been a fly, which, as he couldn't use his pocket-handkerchief even if he had had one, had made him very irritable, he apologised, and asked me what he was to do next. I told him, and he obeyed orders with military precision. My instructions were most simple: "Slip yourself," I said, "through your coat, and, as you pass your arms through, you can tie the sleeves on to your absurd rope, then lower yourself as far as the coat-tails, stripping the lining off from within as you let yourself out. Continue to repeat this movement until you are within easy distance of our boat; then drop."

He *did* drop. And for one minute, in spite of all his misfortunes, I *was* annoyed with him, for he went, as clean as a Harlequin in a pantomime, right through the bottom of the boat. Luckily, being of a buoyant and cork-like nature, he came up again as sharply and as perpendicularly as one of those little black figures in a bottle when acted upon by air-pressure from above. Directly he had disappeared, I bethought me of this idea, and covered the aperture with a bundle containing Bob's holiday clothes; as I suddenly withdrew this, up came the Marshal. We couldn't allow him to reappear entirely in the boat, as we had nothing to stop up the enormous hole he had made, and into which, providentially, he so exactly fitted as to render our little craft watertight so long as he was a little more than half length in the boat and the other half below in the sea. He regretted being obliged to leave the rope behind him, on account of its containing his only pocket-handkerchief, by which, he appeared, not unnaturally, to set some store.

"There's more where that came from," said I, to cheer him.

"Yes," he answered; "at the wash. They never send me back my right number."

Old Bazzy, you see, has his domestic sorrows like other people. When we had proceeded for some distance, Bob and myself rowing, and Bazzy really assisting by steering with his legs under water, he asked thoughtfully—

"What will they say in England?"

I replied that I did not know.

He continued—"Do you think when they know all about the rope, the world will say that a Marshal of France *has let himself down*?"

I was painfully touched by the question, but in another minute the steamer, which I have hitherto forgotten to mention, hailed us, and we leapt on board.

Bob went back to the island to pack up a few things and disarm suspicion.

That is all. As for its truth, you know well enough you may depend upon me.

P.O. Order by return, mind. Can I do anything for you at Khiva, or in the mining districts? If so, command me. Terms as usual, and no questions asked.

(Signed) [illegible]-DE-C[illegible]
—[illegible]nch.

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F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1869, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
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